Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,755. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

RICHARD CROKER IS BACK

Still Determined to Take No Active Part in Local Politics.

WILL HOLD NO OFFICE IN TAMMANY

Expects to Go to Saratoga To-day to See Senator Murphy and Will Then Decide Whether to be a Delegate to Syracuse.

Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall, returned to this city yesterday, after six months' absence in England. He arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Columbia, which reached her dock in Hoboken shortly after noon. Mr. Croker's brother-in-law, Dr. W. T. Jenkins, ex-Health Officer of the port, boarded the Columbia at Quarantine. On the Hoboken pier awaiting Mr. Croker's arrival were his second eldest son, Frank Croker, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's real estate partner, and Lawrence Delmour, who has been watching Mr. Croker's interests in Tammany Hall since he went away.

More than 100 of the Columbia's passengers had walked down the gangplank before Mr. Croker appeared, with Dr. Jenkins. His son was the first to greet him. Mr. Croker kissed him affectionately and complimented him on passing the entrance examination to Yale. Frank Croker is a

Richard Croker.
On His Return from England He Insists Again He Will Take No Active Part in Local Politics.

very likely-looking youth, slim and trim of build, and much taller than his father. Mr. Croker wanted to know about the story that his eldest son, Richard Croker, Jr., who has just entered Amherst, had been injured in a cane rush. Frank explained that no serious damage had been done.

"He would have been down here to meet you but for the fact that they would not give him leave of absence. He is all right," explained Frank.

Meanwhile Messrs. Meyer, Daly, and Delmour had been shaking hands with the famous Tammany chieftain and asking him how he felt and all those other questions that friends ask after long separation.

There was no special necessity for any one to ask about Mr. Croker's health. He never looked better in his life. Perfect health was plainly his good luck. His face was bronzed, his eyes were clear, and his hair was just a bit grayer than when he left here.

Harry W Walker, who happened to be a passenger on the same ship, looked after Mr. Croker's baggage, and very soon the party was on its way across the North River to the Barclay Street terminus of the ferry. His companions called his attention to the new big buildings that have crept skyward on lower Broadway since his departure six months ago. Mr. Croker walked out on the forward deck to look at them, and said:

"It's a great city, a great city. There is no place like New-York."

"There is Croker! You dare not shake hands with him," sang out a ferry hand to the baggage man at the New-York side of the ferry as Mr. Croker walked out.

The baggageman shook hands with Mr. Croker, and Mr. Croker said he was glad to see him. Then the party walked down Vesey Street to Greenwich, to Fulton and Church Streets, and thence across to Broadway. They were headed for the office of Peter F. Meyer & Co., at 111 Broadway. Quite a number of people recognized the former leader of Tammany, and several stopped and shook hands with him. Congressman George B. McClellan, who returned last week from Europe, was at Mr. Croker's office when he arrived. So was ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and soon a string of politicians began to file in to shake hands with Mr. Croker.

For weeks the politicians have been asking each other: "What will Croker do in the way of politics when he gets back?"

Beyond reiterating his familiar statement that he is out of local politics, Mr. Croker did not do much yesterday to settle this question. To Lawrence Delmour, who asked his advice on certain local political matters, he said:

"Now, I will have nothing to do with these questions. You must settle them for yourselves. I am out of politics, and will have nothing to do with it."

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at Mr. Croker's office, Mr. Croker was very busily engaged in trying to keep cool. After coming off the ship, he found that New-York was being visited by a peculiarly hot wave for September.

"Are you going to the State Convention as a delegate from this city?" asked the reporter.

"I do not know," Mr. Croker replied. "I do not think I am. I have not made up my mind. I shall probably go to Saratoga to-morrow to see Senator Murphy. After I talk with him I will make up my mind."

"Is there anything in this rumor that you are going to give up your residence in this city and live abroad hereafter?"

"There is not a word of truth in it, and I wish you would make that very plain for me. It is simply ridiculous. I never thought of such a thing. New-York City is my home, and it will be as long as I live, and when I die I want to be buried here. That is the simple truth on that subject."

"How did you enjoy yourself in England, and what kind of treatment did you receive from the English racing men?"

"I enjoyed myself very well, and I was very kindly treated by all."

"How about the Prince of Wales? Did you meet him?"

"Yes, I met him and had a pleasant chat with him. The Prince of Wales goes to the races like any other man, and talks to everybody he happens to meet. There seems to be a misapprehension in this country about him. He is just like any one else at the races."

"Are you still a partner with Mr. Dwyer in the racing business?"

"Why, we never were partners. Formerly my horses were cared for in Mr. Dwyer's stables and were trained by Mr. Dwyer's trainer, Mr. Campbell. Now I stable my own horses at Newmarket, and have another trainer. That is all there is to it. There are no differences."

"There have been stories that you bought stock farms in Ireland?"

"I have bought nothing; no stock farm or anything else in that line. I considered a proposition to buy a stock farm near Limerick, but I gave up the project at once when I found that it would be necessary to evict a number of old tenants. Under these circumstances, I would not go there if I could get the property for nothing, if I knew that it would result in turning so many poor people out of their homes."

Turning to another subject, Mr. Croker said:

"I noticed that The World printed what purported to be a three or four column interview with me several days ago. I want to say that I never gave that interview, and knew nothing about it."

"Are you going to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance of Tammany Hall?" he was asked.

"I am not," he replied. "I will take no office in the organization. My sympathies are with Tammany, but I do not propose to enter politics again actively. I am glad, however, to be here in time to vote the Tammany ticket this year.

"At the present time my mind is fully made up never to enter politics again. That is the way I feel about it now. Still, it is impossible for any one to tell what the future may bring forth. Circumstances unforeseen and the persuasion of my friends might induce me to change my mind at some time in the future.

"For the present I am interested in racing, and I want to win some of the big races in England. I have one horse, Montauk, entered in the Derby for next year, and eight in the Derby of the year after. I don't know how Montauk will do."

Mr. Croker would not talk about candidates Presidential, State, or county. On the general political situation he said:

"From all I hear I believe that Tammany will win this Fall by a large majority. The outlook for Democratic success next year I regard as very bright. The party was held responsible for the hard times, and it should have the credit for the returning prosperity of the country. If the prosperity continues I feel confident that a Democrat will be elected President next year."

As to the fact that the German-American Reform Union had denounced Mayor Strong's policy, he said:

"I expected that. Give them a good chance. Give them another year, time to increase the appropriations, the tax rate, and the assessments. Then the people can judge between them and Tammany. The taxpayers will know then whether or not they have been benefited."

Asked for his opinion on the excise plank in the Republican State Committee's platform, he said:

"No, I don't care to say anything about it, one way or the other. I do not know anything about in the first place, as I have not had an opportunity to see the reports, and then it does not interest me particularly."

Talking in a general way, Mr. Croker said:

"I left my wife and my four younger children in London, where they are living in a home which I have provided for them at Palace Gate, Kensington, and hope to rejoin them before the Winter is over.

"I have enjoyed my stay in England greatly, and have nothing but gratitude to express for the treatment which Englishmen accorded me both on the turf and in society.

"The English are a great racing people, and I have thoroughly enjoyed my experience. It seems that every one in England, from the Prince of Wales and the heads of the Government down to the humblest citizen, loves a good horse.

"Londoners think nothing of going 200 miles to see a race. Two days before I sailed I went down to Doncaster to see the St. Leger run. Although it is a ride of four hours from London by fast express, I never saw so many people gathered at a race course. The crowd was so great that no grass on all the great field was visible."

"How about the reports of unfair treatment of American horses in England?"

"I can only speak of my own experience. I have no complaint to make, and am thoroughly satisfied with the treatment which was accorded me.

"I have not run any of my horses since early last Spring. Until the middle of August there was almost no rain in England, so that the turf was as hard as an asphalt pavement. Owing to this, I would not run my horses. However, I hope to do considerable racing next year."

Mr. Croker was also asked about the feeling in England in regard to the failure of the international yacht races and Lord Dunraven's position.

"I really didn't hear much about it over there," he said. "They do not seem to take such a general interest in these international contests there as they do here."

He also declined to talk about the recent British elections for Parliament.

"What I am chiefly interested in over there," he said, "is sport, and I have had no time to think of these other matters."

When Mr. Croker landed he was dressed neatly in a Prince Albert coat, dark worsted trousers, and a silk hat of American make.

"That hat," said he, "being of American make, has outworn five English ones."

Besides receiving several callers, Mr. Croker attended to a lot of business yesterday afternoon, and afterward went to the Murray Hill Hotel. His plan is to go to Saratoga to-day.

WHALE AND VESSEL IN COLLISION

Three of the Steam Schooner Sunol's Blades Broken by Its Tail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The steam schooner Sunol returned from sea yesterday after an exciting adventure with a whale. She left port Wednesday evening for a coast trip. Shortly after passing out of the Golden Gate the schooner came to a standstill. A great body rose out of the water, swung alongside the Sunol, and the steamer's sailors saw that the monster was a big sperm whale. The leviathan's tail got tangled up in the propeller, and three blades were broken off, leaving the vessel in an almost disabled condition.

The Sunol's Captain says the whale was struck fairly amidships. The shock nearly knocked a hole in the vessel, and rattled things on board in a lively fashion. A signal was given to reverse the engine, and the steamer was stopped. The Captain supposed his craft had collided with a derelict, but soon noticed that the big black body was squirming about on the port side of the ship and getting dangerously near the propeller. The whale either got entangled in or struck the propeller, and knocked the three blades off. It then drifted away in the dark, and the Sunol came slowly back to port in a disabled condition.

Florida Editors' Day at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—This was Florida Editors' Day at the Cotton States and International Exposition. They came to the city this morning at 7:45 o'clock on a special train over the Central Railroad in charge of G. A. McDonald, General Passenger Agent of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, and were shown through the exposition grounds. They enjoyed the sightseeing very much, and will spend several days on the grounds looking through the various buildings.

WARNER MILLER BEATEN

Herkimer Fails to Secure Larger Senatorial Representation.

STATE COMMITTEE MAY YET DECIDE

The Otsego Conferrees Finally Go Home in Disgust—The Morton Boom Launched at Chattanooga.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Warner Miller has started in his race for another term in the United States Senate. He counts, of course, upon unhatched eggs, for the State Senate, which will be elected this Fall, and the Assembly, which will be chosen a year hence, may not be of the political complexion which will suit the politics of the wood-pulp statesman. Mr. Miller began his canvass in earnest when he went into the Republican State Convention with his Sunday law observance plank, after having intimated to the Committee on Resolutions that he would abide its decision. The speech Mr. Miller made on the floor of the convention was his entrance into the Senatorial race.

The conference committee elected by the Republicans of Otsego and Herkimer Counties, forming the Thirty-third Senatorial District, for a month past has been in dead-lock over the representation each should have in the Senatorial Convention. Otsego at first insisted on eight to Herkimer's seven, basing its claim on the ratio of the delegates to the State Convention. Herkimer wanted equal representation. Otsego agreed to concede Herkimer's demand if Otsego were allowed to name the Senator this year. But Herkimer's delegates were obdurate. Otsego wanted to submit the question to the State Committee, but Herkimer knew that the decision would be averse to it, and would not yield.

Herkimer put forward the claims of A. M. Mills for the nomination, but Mr. Mills came out in a card stating that he was not a candidate. Mr. Miller then secured ex-Assemblyman W. C. Prescott as a candidate. Otsego County had already put forward ex-Assemblyman Walter L. Brown.

Thus matters stood when the State Convention was held. Mr. Platt was appealed to, but Mr. Miller would not listen to any argument. He wanted a man from Herkimer County in the upper house this time. The reason for this was that he could not go before the Legislature in 1897 for the election of United States Senator without the backing of a Senator from his own county. This was a requisite. The conference committee reassembled to-day. There appeared as substitutes ex-District Attorney Abram B. Steele of Herkimer and County Judge Burr Mattice of Otsego. It was thus apparent to any one that both sides had brought out their strongest men. It remained to be seen which was the sharper. As it turned out, the Otsego men gained a vantage point over the Herkimer men. After a desultory talk over the representation each county should have in the convention and many fruitless votes, the question of the time and place for holding the convention was broached by the Otsego County men. The Herkimer men fell into the trap, and agreed to Oct. 1 and Richfield Springs, Otsego County, as the time and place for the convention.

Judge Mattice then fished from an inside pocket a typewritten notice to the conferrees on the part of Herkimer County that the Republicans of Otsego County, through their regularly designated representatives in the conference committee, would appeal to the Republican State Committee to determine the representation to which each county was entitled in the Senatorial convention by reason of the conference committee being unable to agree. This was signed by Andrew Davidson, D. F. Wilbur, and Burr Mattice.

The Otsego men tried to force an adjournment without day, but the Herkimer men would not agree to this; neither would they agree to a motion to have the Chairman and Secretary of the conference committee issue the proper call. When the motion to adjourn failed by a tie vote, Judge Mattice picked up his "grip" and hurried from the room, stating that he must catch a train. The meeting broke up, the Herkimer men asserting that they had not been fairly treated. Mr. Steele endeavored to have an adjournment taken until the convention day. The object of this was to nullify any appeal to the State Committee, but the Otsego County men were too wary for him.

THE MORTON BOOM LAUNCHED.

Senator O'Connor Names the Governor for President.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Gov. Morton was formally put in nomination for the Presidency by Senator Edmund O'Connor, at a serenade tendered to Morton last night by all the New-Yorkers present in Chattanooga, at the residence of F. G. Montague, with whom he dined. His policy as Governor was approved by Senator Cantor. Speeches were also made by John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Speaker Hamilton Fish, and Archie Baxter, Clerk of the New-York Assembly. In responding to these, Gov. Morton said:

Gentlemen: The great honor you confer upon me to-night by your visit is deeply appreciated, I assure you. I did not come here to make any speeches, but from all I have seen here to-day, and all I have heard, it strikes me that a great lesson in patriotism is taught by what was done on these fields and from the results that have been achieved by the men who fought here. It is too late to make an extended address, or one that I feel should be made on such an occasion. I can only thank you for the compliment you pay in coming here, and I wish you good night.

Referring to the departure of Gov. Morton and staff from the platform at the battlefield yesterday, Speaker Fish said: "Gov. Morton, recognizing the fact that this was an occasion where only the heroes who fought on this ground should speak, concluded to leave before he was called upon to make an address. New-York State had no troops at Chickamauga; therefore, why should its Governor weary an audience already tired by an oppressively hot sun? Gov. Morton retired from the stage at a most opportune moment."

Socialists and the Blanket Ballot.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—L. Sanial, Secretary of the State Committee of the Socialist-Labor Party, has written a letter to Attorney General Hancock asking if the local branches of the Socialist-Labor Party which are situated in districts where the party did not receive 1 per cent. of the total vote cast in the district are entitled to make nominations and have them represented in a column of the official blanket ballot. Attorney General Hancock will to-morrow write an opinion covering this subject. It is likely that he will hold that the party is entitled to that privilege, inasmuch as the total vote in the State cast for its candidates at the last general election was over 100,000.

News Service the People Did Not Want

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Rome Evening Citizen, which began publication in June, announces to-day that it will be discontinued on account of lack of patronage. It received Chicago Associated Press news. The Daily Sentinel, which receives The United Press news, has increased largely its circulation since The Daily Citizen has been in the field.

GOLD WITHDRAWALS ONLY $150,000

Speculative Exporting Checked by the Decline in the Rate of Exchange—Money Market Improved.

Withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to-day amounted to only $150,000. A jeweler's firm took it for remittances. Intimations in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Friday's decline in the rate of sterling exchange would check outside speculation found entire confirmation. The firm that has been active in this line, and that had sold bills early in the week against intended shipments to-day, decided to cover the sales by purchases, which were made yesterday. Exchange rates hardened a fraction under good demand, but the advance was not sufficient to tempt further speculative venture, and none of the banking houses cared to ship. Rates are expected to become easy in the coming week on an influx of commercial bills, and on an improved money market.

Against the small shipment there were gold deposits of $55,000, of which the First National Bank of Hoboken furnished $50,000. The exchange of legal tenders for small notes, to be shipped South and West, continues on a good scale.

New factors calculated to depress exchange rates were noted in the financial district yesterday. A credit of $6,000,000 is expected in London shortly from the sale there of Anaconda Mine stock. The Spanish draft of $1,500,000 in settlement of the Mora claim will be added to the gold credit as soon as it shall be deposited with the Government's fiscal agents for collection. With money in brisk demand at home and growing foreign credits, a gold importing rate for exchange cannot be far distant.

The Penalty of Patriotism.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Rochester banks recently shipped $250,000 in gold coin to the New-York Sub-Treasury. They lost $1,600 through the transaction. The money was counted correctly here, but the Government weighed it on finely adjusted scales, and held that the coin was not worth its face value. The local banks could have passed it out over the counters without loss.

ALL TARRYTOWN IS IN ARMS

John D. Rockefeller's Neighbors Watching for the Persons Who Set Fire to His Barns.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The two fires on the property of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, by which two barns were leveled with the ground this week, have thoroughly alarmed not only the owner and his Superintendent, F. A. Bolze, but all who live in the vicinity of the Pocantico Hills.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went out to the Rockefeller farm, called Tower Hill, to-night, to ascertain what was being done looking to the capture of the supposed incendiaries. He had not covered more than a few rods inside the big iron gates leading from the old Bedford Road before a bull's-eye dark lantern was flashed in his face, and, the night being dark, it looked like the headlight of a locomotive at short range.

A stern voice demanded the reporter's business on the premises. Explanations were quickly made. The man who was guarding the mansion directed the reporter where he would be likely to find the Superintendent, and he went on. In less than five minutes he came across another dark lanterned knight, who gave further instructions, being evidently satisfied that the newspaper man was not very dangerous-looking.

After passing through the east gate a third bull's-eye was flashed upon the reporter, and this time it was the Superintendent, whom he had found. Mr. Bolze was on guard on the roadway. In reply to questions, the Superintendent said he had no clue as yet to the identity of the incendiaries, or whether there was more than one concerned in the recent fires.

All the people living in the vicinity have armed their employes, and they take turns in keeping watch about their premises.

All the people here have the kindest regard for Mr. Rockefeller, who recently gave half an acre of ground on the Sleepy Hollow Road for the new school house they are going to build there, and everybody is anxious to protect his property and to catch those who have been destroying it

A RAILROAD SPOTTER KILLS A BOY

A Shot Aimed at Nobody Hits Harry Shofield in the Head.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 20.—Harry Shofield, sixteen years old, of West Manyunk, was shot through the head this afternoon and died in a few minutes.

The shooting was done by Charles Henderson, a "spotter" for the Reading Railroad Company. It seems that boys who have been stealing rides on freight trains have been stoning the houses along the roads. Henderson occupied a room in a house at Rose Glen, and he was in it to-day when a coal train with Shofield and several other boys sitting upon one of the cars, passed. Henderson ran to the window of the house and, pointing his revolver at the boys, fired, and killed Shofield.

From the testimony of eye witnesses it appears that the boys were not throwing coal at the time of the shooting. It is probable Henderson did not intend to shoot any of the boys, but only fired to frighten them. Henderson has disappeared.

ICE WAGON STRUCK A BICYCLIST

Arthur Hastings of Port Richmond Has Concussion of the Brain.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 20.—While riding a bicycle here to-night, Arthur Hastings, thirty-four years old, was run into by a heavy ice wagon and thrown from his wheel.

He was hurled against the curb, where he struck his head with such force as to produce concussion of the brain. The driver of the wagon whipped up his horses and disappeared in the darkness.

Hastings was carried to his home, where he was attended by Dr. J. Walter Wood, who says that he is in a critical condition and may not recover.

Hastings is well known in Port Richmond, where he lives and is employed as a bookkeeper by the white lead works.

Lawyer Fatally Gored by a Bull.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Col. John H. Savage, a prominent Tennessee lawyer and politician, known as "The Old Man of the Mountains," was gored by a bull at his home, near McMinnville, this morning, and will probably die. Col. Savage served in the Confederate Congress. He twice contested the United States Senatorship with Isham G. Harris. He served several terms in the State Legislature, and was once a Railroad Commissioner.

Supt. George W. Aldridge Recovering.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The condition of Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works, is so much improved that he is able to sit up for a few hours each day. If he continues to gain strength as he has been doing for the past two weeks, it is expected that he will be able to be out inside of ten days or two weeks.

The President Stays at Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 20.—The President remained at Gray Gables nearly all day. Secretary Thurber being with him. Gen. Miles of New-Orleans, who is a guest of "Joe" Jefferson, called with the veteran actor on the President to-day.

Mr. Lamont Starts for Washington.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 20.—Secretary of War Lamont and family left Sorrento to-night in a special car for Washington. Chief Justice Fuller left Sorrento for Washington this morning, and his family will leave to-morrow.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the highest awards at Chicago.—Adv.

ENGINEERS FACED DEATH

Stopped Long Island Railroad Trains a Few Feet from Each Other.

WERE RUNNING ON THE SAME TRACK

Men at the Throttles Stuck to Their Posts and Prevented Collision—Passengers Were Shaken.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 20.—Two trains on the Long Island Railroad were approaching each other last night at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The trains were on the same track, and each carried many passengers.

A long curve in the track prevented the engineers from seeing each other until they were close together. Fortunately there still remained space enough between the two trains to stop them before there was a collision. When at a standstill there were only a few feet between the cowcatchers of the locomotives.

The trains were No. 34, that leaves Hempstead at 4:59 P. M., in charge of Conductor Bowers and Engineer Amont, and Train No. 87, which leaves Long Island City at 4:30 P. M., and is due at Hempstead at 5:07. This train makes only three stops, and is known as an express. It was in charge of Conductor Nathan Holmes and Engineer Kelly.

Just beyond here the Hempstead branch tracks leave the main line, and then comes a long curve. The crossing is known as Hempstead Crossing, and there is a switch tower there in charge of Switchman Rosencranz. It is the custom and orders of the road to side-track Train No. 34 at Hempstead Crossing and allow the express a clear track. For some reason the out-going train was not side-tracked last evening and kept right on. When the two engineers were enabled to see each other they were horrified to find that they were both running on the same track and approaching each other at a rate of speed that in a few minutes would bring the two trains in collision. Both men stuck to their posts, and, closing the throttles, applied the air brakes and waited, expecting to be hurled into eternity. Both trains commenced to slow down until they were brought to a sudden stop with only a few feet of space between the two locomotives.

The sudden stopping of the trains threw a majority of the passengers on each off the seats. Everybody at once concluded that there had been a collision, and there was a rush for the car doors. When the passengers of each train alighted and saw the panting locomotive of another train almost up to that of their own train they realized what a narrow escape they had had. Many of the passengers on the train bound for Hempstead were too much overcome to continue their journey in the cars, and started on foot for their homes in the village some distance from here. After the excitement had subsided, the out-going train was backed down and side-tracked, and the other continued on to Hempstead.

The passengers of both trains were loud in their praise of the courage of the two engineers in sticking at their posts when almost certain death stared them in the face.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION

A Cable Car Crashes Against a Second Avenue Horse Car.

A rear-end collision took place last night, between a Third Avenue cable car and a Second Avenue horse car, on the Bowery, near Doyers Street. Both cars were southbound, and suddenly the cable car crashed into the rear platform of the other, giving all the passengers a shaking up and throwing several of them from their seats.

W. A. Sentle of 376½ Water Street, who was standing on the rear platform of the Second Avenue car, was thrown forward and had his back wrenched. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

John Lorentz, the gripman, was arrested and locked up at the Elizabeth Street Police Station. He refused to make any statement.

ONE PRISONER NEARLY KILLS ANOTHER

Man Who Caused Washington Court House Riots Attempts Murder.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Jasper Dolby, the Fayette County negro whose crime was the cause of the Washington Court House riots of last July, in which five persons were killed and many wounded, the militia firing upon the would-be lynchers of the prisoner, assaulted James Hedgepath, a fellow-prisoner, in a State prison shop to-day and inflicted probably fatal injuries. Dolby dealt two terrible blows with an iron bar upon the head of Hedgepath, both of which seemed to have fractured the skull. Dolby is serving a twenty-years' sentence for criminal assault.

Col. A. B. Colt, who commanded the militia, is still under indictment in Fayette County for having ordered the troops to fire upon the rioters.

Charges Against Pittsburg Policemen.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—The charges of blackmail and bribery made against the Police Department of Pittsburg are to be investigated. The Mayor of this city has informed Director of Public Safety Brown, the head of the police, that he is in a position to order an investigation. Acting under these instructions, the Director has written a letter to one of the magistrates who preferred the charges to send him a written statement of the facts. The charges were made by two city magistrates. They alleged the police received in one case $4,000 for shielding a wealthy man who was found in a disorderly house. Other charges of a similar nature were made through the newspapers. The Director now wants the magistrates to prove their charges, and he will dismiss the offending officials. The investigation will be open to the public.

Lawyer Fatally Gored by a Bull.

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County Fair Hurdle Riders Injured.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Lillian Shafer, an equestrienne from St. Louis, and her companion, Edward Kerns of Chicago, while standing upright on horseback in a hurdle race before 10,000 people at the county fair this afternoon, were thrown by the stumbling of one of the horses and fatally injured.

One of the horses struck Miss Shafer in the face and destroyed an eye. Kerns injured his spine. The accident practically broke up the amusements of the fair for the day.

No Whipping Post for South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20.—The Constitutional Convention was in session about two hours to-day, and everything was once more as calm as a May morning. The resolution looking to the establishment of the whipping-post system, the recording of marriages, and as to punishment for bribery, were killed outright by the convention to-day, on the ground that these were matters entirely of a legislative character.

Death of "Uncle David" Gray of Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—"Uncle David" Gray died at his home, in Marcy, this evening. He was born in Oneida County July 21, 1809. He was elected to the Assembly as a Republican in 1879, and became famous as the father of the "Apple Barrel" bill. He assisted in the organization of the New-York State Agricultural Society, the New-York Board of Transportation, and the Buffalo Board of Trade. His brethren of the last-named body gave him his popular title, "Uncle David," by which he was ever afterward known. He was interested extensively in the wholesale produce business.

AMAPA HAS NOT BEEN INVADED

Disputed Territory Untouched, but Two French Vessels Are Cruising Along Its Coast.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that French troops, against the expected invasion of which the Governor of Amapa asked for assistance from Brazil, have not disembarked on territory of Amapa. Two French vessels are cruising along the coast.

BEATEN BY LEADER MARTIN ENGEL

William Lawrence Badly Used in the Tammany Clubhouse of the Eighth Assembly District.

Martin Engel, the Tammany leader in the Eighth Assembly District, is threatened with arrest on a charge of having assaulted William Lawrence, a cigar dealer of 170 Forsyth Street.

Lawrence went last night to the rooms of the Martin Engel Association, Grand and Ludlow Streets. He met Engel on the stairway. Lawrence is an independent in politics, and has of late been opposed to the Tammany leader.

On the stairway Engel said to Lawrence: "I hear you don't like me any more?" Lawrence replied: "I don't know anything about that."

Engel, it is said, uttered an oath, and, warning Lawrence that he was going to attack him, struck him a violent blow on the nose and knocked him down the stairway.

Lawrence's nose was thought to have been broken by the blow. When he arose, Engel again struck him. A number of the members of the association heard the noise of the conflict and rushed out of the room. Seeing their leader in a hand-to-hand struggle with a man they did not know, they set upon Lawrence and gave him a terrible beating. His nose was again hit, his face was pummeled, and he was otherwise ill treated.

When Lawrence crawled out of the hallway he appealed to a policeman, but the latter, saying he had not seen the assault, sent the man to the Eldridge Street Station House. There Lawrence was told to go to court and get a warrant for the arrest of Engel.

A NEW-JERSEY CRY FOR CUBA

Hudson County Democrats Want the United States to Recognize the "Republic" as a Belligerent.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Hudson County Democratic Committee to-night adopted resolutions calling on the Government to recognize the "Cuban Republic" and accord to it belligerent rights. The resolution will be presented to the State Convention.

It was decided to call a caucus of the delegates to the State Convention next Tuesday night.

It was announced in this connection that Judge Lippincott had not withdrawn from the canvass, as had been reported. He had merely stated that he would not seek the nomination, but if it should be tendered to him, he would accept it.

SENATOR PEFFER HURT ON THE RAILROAD

Announcement from Kansas that the Senator Is to be an Editor.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—One truck of a passenger train on the broad-gauge road to Lookout Mountain, while coming down the grade this evening, was thrown from the track and the car was dragged over the ties for two or three hundred feet. The passengers were badly shaken up and bruised, but none of them was seriously hurt.

Senator Peffer of Kansas received a cut over the right eye which required a few stitches by the surgeon to close it.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 20.—The announcement is made here to-day that Senator Peffer has bought a controlling interest in The Topeka Advocate, a Populist weekly, in accordance with his intention of engaging in the newspaper business when his term expires.

NO CHOLERA ON THE BENNINGTON

Many Deaths, However, Are Reported on the Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Admiral Beardslee, in command of the Pacific station, to-day telegraphed the department a dispatch from Capt. Pigman, in command of the Bennington, dated at Honolulu, Sept. 6, in which he reports no cases of cholera on board his ship, which had that day gone to Lahaina, one of the near-by islands. There were thirty-seven deaths on shore the day the dispatch was sent.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Lloyds' agent at Algiers telegraphs that the statement sent out Sept. 18, that forty-three deaths from cholera had occurred there on the 17th inst., was untrue. The sanitary condition of the city, the agent says, is perfect.

HOBOKEN IS TRYING TO REFORM

Saturday Night Dances Must Not Be Continued into Sunday.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 20.—The police officials to-day announced their intention of putting an end to Saturday night dances at saloons and picnic resorts after midnight. Capt. Hayes says these dances which have been allowed to extend into Sunday morning have done more harm among young people than all other causes combined. He is determined that they shall be stopped. If the proprietors of these resorts refuse to obey the law willingly their licenses will be revoked.

One Cab Driver Kills Another.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Richard Ryan, a one-armed man, who has driven a cab around Chicago for twenty-five years, was shot and instantly killed to-night by Henry Taylor, another driver. Ryan had been boarding with Taylor, and went home last night with an intoxicated friend. They were refused admittance, and Ryan fired several shots at Taylor, none of the balls taking effect.

The cabmen met again to-night in a stable in Harmon Court. Ryan reached for his revolver, but Taylor fired too quick for him. The man who did the shooting went immediately to the police station.

George Feales Killed by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—George Feales, thirty years old, of Jersey City, Assistant Superintendent of Division A of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed to-night by a train at Manor Avenue, in Harrison. Just as the fatality occurred, Mr. Feales was crossing a place where there are ten tracks, and apparently became confused, for he stood still before the approaching train and was ground to pieces.

White Caps Whip an Old Widow.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Green County White Caps took the aged, sick widow of Reuben Flynn from her home last night, whipping her and burning her house with its contents. Her offense was the hiring of a colored man to do her farm work. A dozen prominent citizens, who denounced the outrage are being guarded hourly to prevent an attack upon them from the White Caps.

Oklahoma Divorces Illegal.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Sept. 20.—C. W. Holden, of Ohio, who secured a Probate Court divorce here and remarried, was to-day convicted of bigamy, as his divorce, under the Supreme Court decision recently rendered, was void. There are hundreds of Eastern men and women in the same predicament as a result of illegal Oklahoma divorces.

Prairie Fires in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Sept. 20.—Terrible prairie fires are raging south of here, and great damage has been done. Thousands of acres have been burned over, and much hay has been destroyed. Several persons have had narrow escapes.

HOME RULE THE REMEDY

Frederic R. Coudert Would Apply It to Existing Excise Ills.

OTHER CITIZENS WHO SHARE HIS VIEWS

Position of the Republicans and the Necessity for Local Option Discussed by Messrs. Frank, Olney, Fellows, and Others.

"The only remedy for existing ills lies in home rule," said Frederic R. Coudert, as he yesterday discussed with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the excise question in the light of the plank on that subject which at the eleventh hour was incorporated in the Republican platform. Mr. Coudert's views are as follows:

"The honors of the Republican Convention were carried off by Warner Miller. It is pleasant to see the effect that one man may produce upon waverers and trimmers by taking a square and honest stand on a great question. Whatever credit there may be in the passage of the excise resolution is due to one man, and one man only.

"As to the effect of such a plank, it is not easy to forecast an opinion until the Democrats have formulated their platform. If the Democratic statesmen who are about to meet at Syracuse attempt to evade the question or to ignore it, the Republicans will enter upon the next campaign with a decided moral advantage over their adversaries.

"The mass of our people like honesty and candor at all times, and I believe, too, that they do, as a mass, favor Sunday laws of some kind. I do not mean such laws as we now have, but some distinction between the working days and the day of rest they certainly will insist upon. No party can afford to disregard this sentiment without imminent peril to its success. I know that there are citizens brought up in other countries with different ideas, but there is an American idea nevertheless which will in the end prevail.

"The only remedy for existing ills lies, I think, in home rule. Liberty is a panacea that seldom fails to work. If the 2,000,000 citizens of New-York City want free liquor on Sunday, let them have it; if, on the contrary, they want to give the liquor dealer a rest once a week, they should be allowed to do that. This is their affair and concerns only themselves. I believe that they would settle the question in a reasonable and sensible way."

Julius J. Frank, in discussing excise matters, said: "The so-called excise plank in the Republican platform is so non-committal that it may be interpreted in many ways, and probably will be to suit the purposes of the party speakers, but even then it will hurt the party very much about here. Mr. Miller's amendment was accepted because it was found necessary to do something about the excise plank. It was sprung on the convention, and, although they wished to ignore the question, they were unable to do so.

"There is only one logical solution to this question, which is now so prominently before the voters. I am in favor of home rule, or what was formerly known as local option, on this question, and think it impossible for the State to pass general laws which will apply fairly and justly to all sections of the State.

"I think the Germans in this city are making a mistake in bending their energies, as they are, against the enforcement of the law. The law is undoubtedly, as it stands, an odious one, and the Police Commissioners deserve the thanks of the community for enforcing it and practically doing more to secure its repeal than any amount of mere agitation could possibly do.

"It is always a dangerous thing for an intelligent class in the community to confound the enforcement of an obnoxious law with the law itself. A proper respect for law should be inculcated by all intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and in case a law is found, in process of enforcement, to be bad, their attacks should be directed against the law itself and not against officers who are sworn to execute the law as they find them.

"Our German-American citizens, in confusing and confounding the true issues, are losing an opportunity to strengthen the hands of home-rulers in procuring the only kind of legislation which, in the long run, will solve the question, even from their standpoint."

W. Harris Roome said: "I think the plank in the Republican platform consistent with a local application of home rule. I do not know how it will be interpreted by party speakers, but for myself I must say that we should have home rule and give this question a fair trial. I do not think it should be done with the present law in existence. Legislative action should first be taken and safeguards should be placed about the sale of liquors Sundays. I see no objection to their being sold on that day outside of church hours.

"I believe in observing Sunday as a day of rest, but I do not believe in withholding liquors and beer by law from those who want them as much as they do their meat when they are willing to take them in an orderly and quietly way. Gardens, clubs, and other places where liquor can be obtained should be allowed to sell under proper restriction; at least, the effort to so conduct its sale should be tried. Latitude in Sunday recreation should be allowed. The whole point is one of disorder, and with a sufficiently strict Sunday law this could be cared for, and the saloons kept open for a portion of each day.

"With a proper liquor law, I would vote to allow the saloons to be open for a portion of each Sunday; but, with the present law in force, I would vote against it. The question will soon be thoroughly understood, for the public mind is alert and awake

of uniform prohibitory laws, but of its absolutely prohibit stealing or gambling.

"But, if we ever get local option upon the question of the sale of liquor on Sundays, I shall vote against permitting it, as the experience of the past two months, during which the Sunday closing law has been fairly well enforced, satisfies me that the law is a wise one when applied to our mixed population. It is needless to add that I approve most absolutely of the attitude of the present Police Board in insisting upon a rigid enforcement of the law. Even if I thought that the law was unwise, I should be none the less of the same opinion.

"It has been sometimes said that the present law discriminates against the poor. This is not so. The law makes no discrimination; it applies equally to all classes. If there is any lack of uniformity in the operation of the law, it is due to the misfortune or fault of the individual, and not to any injustice in the law itself."

Peter B. Olney said: "The Republicans have got themselves into a pretty kettle of fish by their equivocal action on the excise question. But that's their concern. Let them get out of it the best way they can. As to the general question of the excise law and its enforcement, it seems to me that local option would be the solution of the whole problem. The people of this community ought to have the right to say to what extent the liquor traffic should be restricted, not alone on Sunday, but on every other day.

"A question which I have not seen discussed in any of the newspapers in relation to this matter of Sunday observance, is the power of the Legislature to enact laws to regulate the general observance of a Sabbath. The Legislature has not the power to compel the observance of a Sabbath, as a religious duty, because such action is repugnant to the Constitution, which recognizes no religion as a State institution. Therefore the Legislature simply invokes its police powers to make Sunday a day of rest, not of religious observance, and it can in the exercise of such powers enact such laws as will promote the peace, good order, and welfare of the community, but it is a grave question, which will have to be taken up and discussed soon, as to how far the Legislature can go in this direction. Can the observance of a Sabbath be compelled by legislative action? That is the question to be considered.

"So far as the enforcement of the present excise law is concerned, I will say that, of course, like all law-abiding citizens, I am in favor of the enforcement of all laws while they are allowed to remain on the statute books, but all laws should be enforced in accordance with the spirit as well as the letter of the statute. The purpose for which the law was enacted should be taken into consideration. Now the excise law was designed to regulate the traffic in liquor. Clubs incorporated for social, literary, or political purposes—I mean clubs regularly and legally incorporated, not such as are brought into existence for the purpose of evading the law—do not engage in the liquor traffic, and therefore the law does not apply to them, in my opinion. The position taken by one of the City Magistrates that a person who gives his guest a glass of wine in his home on Sunday is guilty of a violation of the excise law, is too absurd for argument."

District Attorney Fellows said that he was greatly in favor of local option, or rather "home rule."

"There seems to be a strange misconception in the minds of most people as to the purpose of the excise law," said Col. Fellowes. "The law does not make the dealing in liquor nor the drinking of liquor an offense. It merely provides that during certain hours of the night and on Sundays that liquor shall not be publicly sold. This is the abridgment of a natural right by legislative enactment, because a man has the right to eat or drink what he pleases and when he pleases, and we consent to the abridgment of this natural right because we consider it for the good and welfare of the people that the hours from 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning should be devoted to rest, and that all secular labor should cease on one day in the week. But all communities must not be judged together.

"What might be considered right and proper in a small community, such as a village or country town, with only its own population, no visitors to disturb the even tenor of its inhabitants' ways, might not answer in this cosmopolitan city, with its mixed population and its thousands upon thousands of visitors. And the only solution for this state of affairs is local option, or rather 'home rule,' which is a much fairer term. Let the people of each community vote whether the sale of liquor shall be prohibited entirely on Sunday, or under what restrictions it may be permitted.

"If the people of this city vote for absolute prohibition, then well and good; but the people must also bear in mind that even if there were an overwhelming majority shown in the polls for a modification of the present excise law, no help would come from a Republican Legislature. A Democratic Legislature would be necessary to carry the wishes of the people into effect."

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre said: "The Republican leaders have convicted themselves of insincerity. The leaders of the party in the State Convention passed a resolution to enforce or maintain (there seems to be a question as to which word was used) all the Sunday laws, and to keep inviolate the American Sabbath. At the same time the local leaders here have been shouting for local option, and the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, I understand, intends to put a local-option plank in the platform of the County Convention. If he does so, it will be entirely at variance with the action of the State Convention. That action was taken to catch the rural communities throughout the State, while the proposed action of the County Convention is intended to placate the liberal-minded people in this city, who are in favor of liberal Sunday laws, and to retain the German vote, which is rapidly drifting away from the Republican Party, owing to the narrow-mindedness of its Sabbatarian leaders.

"I believe in local option, and letting each community decide the question of the liquor traffic for itself."

MR. HARBURGER ON THE EXCISE.

His Answer to a Labor Agitator and Prediction of the Campaign.

About 150 voters in the Thirty-second Assembly District, who favor a liberal Sunday, attended a mass meeting of the independent county organization last night at 183 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Alfred Steckler first talked about the blanket ballot, which will be used at the polls this year. The introduction of this ballot, he said, does away with the "pasting" process, and saves the independent county organization about $50,000, which would ordinarily be expended in stationery, mailing, &c., in getting out a separate ticket slip.

Excise Commissioner Harburger had hardly begun to speak when some labor agitator in the rear of the room became excited and wanted to know how the repealing of the present excise law would affect the labor question. This gave the Commissioner a cue for his talk, and he took advantage of it to point out that personal liberty is the motto of the laboring classes, and that "the laboring classes are responsible for the prosperity of the country."

"This Rooseveltian idea has been relegated to oblivion for centuries," he said, "and should never have been revived. The Sunday that has made this country the great and grand one that it is was not the Puritanical one—and speaking of that reminds me that the old Colonial gentlemen always had their schnapps and beer on Sunday—but the Sunday as it is observed by those who wish to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. We respect the church as much as any one, but we want to mingle with our religious recreation, which benefits our life and health.

"I want to tell the Police Commissioners that these laws were long ago obsolete, and that the party which has ever tried to enforce similar laws has speedily met its death. At the present time, we can only get, and we only want, home rule and local option, and, as sure as you are living, the majority of the people are with us. The temperance folk will be more than surprised when they see the result of the next election. Word comes from Buffalo, Rochester, and all through the State that the people favor our free ideas, and you may believe that when the votes are counted there will be twenty Assemblymen and eight or nine Senators elected who will be pledged for the cause of liberal Sunday laws."

Charles Steckler endeavored to satisfy the labor agitator by telling him that it cost New-York City $1,000,000 every Sunday to enforce the excise law. This was due, he said, to the fact that all trade was arrested, nothing was sold, no beer brewed, less labor employed, with the consequence that wages were lowered. The labor agitator did not like this explanation, and became noisy. He was speedily ejected by policemen, shortly after which the meeting adjourned, to assemble again on next Monday night at the same place.

FOR THE "LIBERAL DAY" PARADE.

It Is Thought Over 30,000 Men Will Take Part in the Demonstration.

Delegates from the societies that are to be represented in the parade Sept. 25, under the auspices of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, met last evening at Terrace Garden and made final arrangements for the celebration. John B. Pannes presided.

The officers in charge of the parade will be Gen. George Van Schaick, Grand Marshal; William F. Grell, Assistant Grand Marshal; Herman Sulzer, Joseph Doelger, and Ernest Dreher, chief aids. It was estimated that about 180 societies will take part, as new ones are being heard from every day, and that between 30,000 and 40,000 men will be in line. Each man will carry an American flag. No other flags will be allowed in the parade, aside from the flags and banners of the various societies.

The Reception Committee consists of Henry Schmitt, William Sohmer, Michael Heumann, Dr. M. B. Feeney, James E. Graybill, W. R. Keese, and August Wiggers, who will look out for the comfort and entertainment of the people at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

Otto Kempner made an appeal for funds and gave an outline of what was going to be done during the two days' celebration. He said that Mayor Strong and members of the Police Board had been invited to join with other distinguished citizens in reviewing the parade, and the delegates present groaned. The second day of the celebration will be given up to social festivities and amusements.

MAGISTRATE CORNELL EXPLAINS.

Did Not Say He Would Hold a Man for Giving Liquor in His Own Home.

Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, was asked yesterday how he reconciled his discharge of John Fowler, President of the German-American Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, on the charge of having violated the excise law with the published statement in which he was made to say he would hold a man for trial who merely gave a friend a drink of liquor in his private house on Sunday if proof were strong enough.

"I am glad you have asked that question, as I have been anxious to be set right in the minds of the people," Justice Cornell said. "I was misquoted in that interview of Wednesday. The reporters who talked to me must have misunderstood what I said. The facts are these:

"We had been discussing the question of the Sunday selling of liquor in incorporated and unincorporated clubs. I said that in the latter class, where evidence was shown of guilt, the prisoner would be held by me for trial, and that in the former class, on good evidence being produced, I also would hold, as I had a brief that seemed to me to be conclusive that such action would be correct and legal.

"After we had finished speaking of clubs, I spoke in an off-hand way about the severity of the law. I told them I was not in favor of the law as it stands, as it is altogether too sweeping. I said to them:

"'The law says everybody who sells, gives away, offers or exposes for sale, &c., and that is too sweeping by far. Why, there is nothing there about licensed or unlicensed places, and a man who gives a friend a drink in his own home might be arrested according to the strictest letter of the law, and, in the event of evidence in the Magistrate's court, might be held.'

"You will notice I said 'might' all the way through, and did not say 'would be held,' as they reported I did.

"I never decide any cases hypothetically, but always wait until I have heard what evidence there is in the case. Now in Mr. Fowler's case, there was not a scintilla of evidence that showed he personally had sold, offered for sale, exposed, given away, or had anything else to do with liquor except to drink some himself. This he had a perfect right to do, whether he did it on the street, in his home, or in his club.

"No, I do not consider a man's club more sacred than his home, and none of my interviews or decisions have ever shown any such foolish thing. Now, here is an interesting point to discuss. A licensed innkeeper can serve liquors with a bona fide meal on Sunday. If he can do so legally, surely a man who has his friends at dinner in his own home can legally give his guests some liquor with the meal if he so desires.

"I want once more to say that I was misunderstood. I was criticizing the severity of the law, and saying what might happen in the strictest meaning of the law, not what would happen if such a case came before me, as I never prejudge any case, and the evidence alone influences my decision as to what course to take."

Prayers Said for the Pope.

The last of the three days of prayer for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power and in protest against the celebrations of Italian unity that are now going on, was concluded at St. Patrick's Cathedral last night.

Archbishop Corrigan, owing to an engagement at Cooper Union, was unable to be present last night, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Patrick Daly, assisted by the Rev. W. S. McLaughlin. The form of service, in which a large congregation participated, was the saying of the rosary and the litany, and giving the benediction.

An Italian Colony for New-Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 20.—A number of prominent Italians of this city are negotiating with a New-York syndicate for the purchase of 6,000 acres of land near May's Landing, N. J., for the purpose of establishing there an Italian farming colony. There is already a Jewish agricultural colony in South Jersey, and the proposed new venture at May's Landing will be conducted on a similar line. The idea of establishing a colony is to encourage agricultural pursuits among the Italians of Philadelphia.

Rush of Students to Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 20.—Vassar College opened to-day with the largest number of students in the history of the institution. The freshmen class numbers over 200. To accommodate all the students it has been found necessary to hire a hotel in this city.

Portugal's New Foreign Minister.

LISBON, Sept. 20.—It is announced that Senhor Soveral succeeds Senhor C. Lobe d'Avila as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—Millie Merz, aged nine, and her infant brother were burned to death to-day while the girl was trying to kindle a kitchen fire with kerosene. Their father is a dairyman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Ex-Judge McKissick concluded his closing argument in the Stanford case, in behalf of the Government this afternoon. The case went to the Court for decision.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Sept. 20.—"Bob" Poole was hanged to-day for the murder, five years ago, of William Long.

People Believe

What they read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. That is why they get Hood's and only Hood's when they need a medicine to purify the blood, create an appetite, and build up the nerves. This is the time when such a medicine should be taken. It will ward off pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other troubles caused by sudden changes in temperature and the cold, damp winds of early Autumn. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

DEFINING LOCAL OPTION

Dr. Parkhurst Would Let the Community Decide About Excise.

MAY SPEAK DURING THE CAMPAIGN

His Idea to Arouse the State in Behalf of the City's Needs—Praise for Mr. Roosevelt and His Work.

There were few busier men in the city yesterday than the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who returned from Europe Thursday. From early morning until late at night there was a constant stream of visitors to the reverend gentleman's home, 133 East Thirty-fifth Street. All callers were admitted, and were accorded a hearty welcome by the doctor.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called about 6 o'clock last evening he found the doors leading to the parlors draped with two American flags. In a rocker in the parlor sat Dr. Parkhurst, sunburned and happy. On a table beside him was a big bunch of gladiolus.

"What can I do for THE NEW-YORK TIMES?" asked the doctor, cheerily, as the reporter entered the room. "Want to know my definition of local option?

"Well," said Dr. Parkhurst, leaning back in his chair and clasping his hands behind his head, "I have used the terms, local option and home rule, somewhat synonymously. My thought in regard to it is that the self-assertion of the community, or the municipality, if you please, is something that is required in all matters that affect the municipality. If our representatives at Albany could see things as we see them and feel things as we feel them, they would be readily brought to a proper judgment of the requirements of this municipality. Unfortunately, they do not see things in that light. I believe that home rule is essential for cutting the bonds which have been binding municipal and State politics. I believe it is essential to the dignity of municipal life.

"A great many men who talk carelessly to-day of municipal matters would speak very differently if the responsibility rested upon their own shoulders. In respect to home rule in excise matters, we have much to learn from the British municipalities.

"The matter of proper excise law is not an unimportant one. On the contrary, it is, to us, a question of very great importance. Nevertheless, it seems to me that our German-American and club friends could well afford to let this matter remain in abeyance just as we have completely finished our present campaign and established a purified government for New-York City.

"Until we can be assured that the laws we make will be thoroughly enforced, the laws themselves are of secondary concern. I admire as much as any one the earnestness and 'pertinosity,' as the Scotch say, of the Prohibitionists, but they are going to wreck us, and themselves, too, if they thrust that issue in upon us before the essential one—honest government—is settled. Good people sometimes seem to be such consummate fools that I am inclined to reckon intelligence as of more worth than virtue—that is, certain kinds of virtue. I think, however, it will be possible to get a postponement of the struggle for any particular Sunday laws till the preliminary questions are out of the way. Mr. Platt is right in his appreciation of the powers of the churches and the synagogues, but I believe they, the root of the reform force, will prove reasonable.

"There is one great point that must not be forgotten, and that is that we have, first of all, to defeat Tammany again. A second defeat is essential in order to overthrow the Tammany kind of bossism. When that is done, we can attend to the excise question and other evils with which we are familiar.

"I do not hesitate to say that this obtrusion of the excise question will array good men against each other, and when you are successful in doing that Tammany is never so delighted.

"It is a great pity that the question ever obtruded itself, for when you come to sift it right down it simply resolves itself into a mere observance of the law as it stands on the statute book. The question that confronts us is, Shall we obey the law while it exists, or shall we violate it or permit its violation by neglecting to enforce it? I am sure that every self-respecting and patriotic American, whether he approves or disapproves the existing law, will unite with me in saying that the existing law should be strictly enforced.

"There are a great many men who favor local option because they are going to get liberalization of the excise laws. I am not at all certain that there should not be greater liberality in the matter of the Sunday excise laws, but the question then arises whether we have not too much saloon on other days. My idea is that the whole question should be left to the good judgment of the community, and I am frank to confess that I should like to see it tried. That is my idea of local option.

"Now I have been talking with a number of people to-day, many of whom have been outspoken in their condemnation of a strict enforcement of the excise law, but I find that they now say they would think twice before they would vote in favor of open saloons on Sundays. So my logical conclusion is that it is far better to trust the community on the excise question than politicians of either stripe."

Dr. Parkhurst was asked if it were true that he purposed going on the stump throughout the State, accompanied by President Roosevelt and others, on a campaign for mutual concessions and a fair understanding between the cities, towns, and districts of the State, and the City of New-York.

"Why, yes," replied Dr. Parkhurst, "I have some such idea in mind, and if the invitation for such a tour is forthcoming I am not likely to refuse it. I have already sketched a provisional programme for the campaign, something on the following lines:

"(1.) The second defeat and utter annihilation of Tammany, that being an essential step to the complete overthrow of bossism, which is the ultimate aim. (2.) The demand for a Police Reorganization bill, that being necessary for the thorough reformation of the Police Department. (3.) Local option in excise matters, and the postponement of the Sunday-closing issue for local settlement when the groundwork of honest municipal, township, and village government is established. (4.) The home rule idea, and vigilant enforcement of laws, and the approval by the community of honesty in office in the persons of the Police Commissioners.

"The results obtained here last Autumn are felt in other parts of the State, and if we can improve the condition of our municipality it is going to tell in like respect in all the other cities. These latter ought to be brought to realize that we depend upon them, for, no matter how devoted we are going to be, Albany is going to settle the whole question; therefore, we are in the hands of the whole State.

"Now," said Dr. Parkhurst, with a pleasant laugh, "I have no personal feeling against my little friend up in Nyack. But take Lexow, for instance. If his constituents send him back to Albany it is an indication that the residents of that part of the State do not very much care whether New-York succeeds in its plan of municipal reconstruction. The politicians do not care a rap about the thing, but we think the people of the State will look at the matter in a very different light when they are brought to realize that we are in earnest down here, and that we lost the fruits of our victory last Autumn because the men at Albany would not stand by us. We will now ask the people of the State to help us. I think that something will be done in the direction of making an appeal to the people of the State in this matter, and I am afraid I shall not be able to resist the temptation to take a part in the campaign."

"Would you like to say anything in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude in enforcing the excise law on Sunday?"

"I could hardly speak too emphatically on that point. Mr. Roosevelt's course is the only course which a self-respecting official who had any regard for his oath of office could pursue. Mr. Roosevelt has made very clear his position in the matter, and has apparently executed the law strictly, and, above all, impartially. He has not committed himself, with any distinctness at least, to his own views of the excise question, but he has said: 'Here is the law given to me by the community, and I am right in executing it.'

"Still greater, however, as I said to Mr. Roosevelt this afternoon—and I don't mean to flatter him—but still greater is the work Mr. Roosevelt has done in elevating the moral tone of the sentiment in the community and throughout the State.

"Almost everybody (I might except some of our Tammany friends) has a conscience. They have a spot in them where they keep something good, and the knowledge of a word well spoken.

"A deed well performed develops that spot into a distinct and conscious reality, and that is the position in which Mr. Roosevelt is regarded by this community. The Police Commissioners are a unit to-day, and they have made the people of the city and the State more conscious of their own conscience. Law means more than it did to the citizens of this town three months ago. When Tammany enforced the excise law it was a ninepin set up to be knocked down. The community does not look upon it in that light to-day.

"The demonstration that the law can be enforced irrespective of party or 'pull' is the most magnificent work Roosevelt and his colleagues have done; they have cleared the moral atmosphere.

"The language used by Collector Grosse in his criticism of Mr. Roosevelt was simply damnably audacious. It is shocking to think that a man who would use such language should be allowed to hold public office. To my mind it amounts to treason."

Dr. Parkhurst called yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters and had a consultation with President Roosevelt and Commissioners Andrews and Grant. The conference was held in President Roosevelt's room, and lasted about half an hour. Upon leaving, Dr. Parkhurst said that his visit was nothing more than a social call. He said that while abroad he had watched the actions of the Police Board daily, and was unqualifiedly pleased with the manner in which its affairs were conducted. He said that he and the Commissioners had discussed in general the coalition of Tammany Hall and the German Reform Union. The doctor would not express any opinion on the subject.

The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, near Eighth Avenue, will to-morrow night review the position taken by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst on the excise question. Dr. Wilson is an uncompromising Prohibitionist, and also a great admirer of Dr. Parkhurst.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.
Gives His Definition of Local Option as Applied to Excise.

DAILY ROUTINE IN COAL MINING

TOILSOME AND DANGEROUS WORK OF THE MINERS.

Digging and Blasting in the Deep Drifts That Bring Them but Little Recompense.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Times.

BROCKWAYVILLE, Penn., Sept. 6.—Coal mining occupies a large share of the attention of the public as an industrial factor of Pennsylvania, but the public generally has little knowledge of the various processes employed before a ton of bituminous coal is placed upon the market.

The low coal region of Eastern Jefferson and the western part of Elk Counties affords numerous instances of the typical coal mines of the bituminous field. Here the coal seams range in thickness from two to six feet, but the latter thickness is a rarity and is found only in small blocks. On an average the workable seams range from three to four feet, and in the Toby Valley region, which embraces parts of Jefferson and Elk Counties, there is probably more coal mined from veins under four feet than over that height. This coal is what is known as the Kittanning seams, and is very irregular in thickness. Owing to the broken nature of the country the coal is cut off by the numerous ravines and hollows, and openings have to be made in each hill or ridge from time to time as fast as one is exhausted. In this section there are few continuous bodies of coal of any great extent that are not cut up by the rugged topography of the country. It is a common occurrence to encounter rock faults and slides, so that mining in the low coal fields is at a disadvantage both to the operator and miner when compared with the thick Freeport seams in the southern part of Jefferson and Clearfield Counties.

The typical mine of Western Pennsylvania is a drift. Slopes are sometimes used to reach a lower vein, while a shaft is of rare occurrence. The drifts are placed to run in the hillside after the ground has been thoroughly prospected in order to test the outcrop of the coal seams. Main headings, air courses, and working rooms are planned and mapped out by a civil engineer according to the lay of the territory, and his calculations are carried into effect by men skilled in the work of mining. As a matter of course, the main heading is pushed into the hill first. From this working rooms branch off at right angles or obliquely, as the coal dips. They are placed at required distances apart, so that a pillar of coal at least fifteen feet thick separates the rooms. There may also be numerous headings converging from the main heading, which in turn afford outlets for working rooms. As the work progresses ventilation has to be provided, which is done either by means of a fan or a furnace. By the first method air is forced into an opening usually made for that purpose by a huge wooden fan propelled by steam. The course of the air is carefully regulated inside by wooden doors across the various headings, so that the current is directed in regular channels and carried to the innermost recesses of the mine and disburses itself where needed in its passage thither. The other method is to construct a furnace in the mine, to which an airshaft from the surface has been connected. This creates a draught by means of a fire in the furnace, and the air is regulated the same as with a fan. The fan is preferable, as its work is regular and does not depend upon a certain condition, as does the furnace, but the latter is the less expensive method, and is used where the mine will soon be worked out and no inflammable gases exist.

With all preliminary arrangements completed, mining begins in earnest. A mine that will produce a daily output of 800 tons will employ 200 diggers, more or less, according to the nature of the coal seams and the ease and facility of mining. As two men can mine to better advantage together than one, they "butty" up in pairs and work together in a room. As a rule, in the low coal mines, each room is about twenty-four feet in width, and this dimension is followed as nearly as possible, as the room is pushed to its destination, which is usually the outcrop of the hillside or another heading from the one from which the start was made. The cars on which the coal is loaded in the mines are small, flat concerns on iron trucks, six or eight feet long, between two and three feet high, and of about one ton capacity. They are narrow on the bottom, but flare out at the side, so that the top is about double the width of the bottom. A track must be laid for the cars to run on from all of the rooms to the main heading track, where they are hauled out of the mines by mules. The main headings must be made high enough for the mules to walk, and where the coal is only three feet in thickness, nearly as much more "bottom," which is composed of fire-clay and rock, must be taken out. Five and one-half feet from the top of the car rail to the roof, is the measurement for making headings into which mules are to be driven. In the rooms where the miners work the bottom is not required to be taken up, as the cars have to be shoved by hand to the main headings, where the mules are. But often where the seams are low the miner takes up some "bottom" at his own expense, in order to be able to load his cars high enough.

All mining is paid for by the ton. While there is considerable labor done both inside and out by day hands, the coal is always measured at the mine. In some headings and air courses and turning rooms the men are paid by the lineal yard in addition to ton rates for the coal they take out in the process of advancement. Every miner must furnish all his tools and working material and pay for keeping them in order, as well as do considerable "dead" work from time to time.

A miner's outfit consists of several picks, a shovel, an augur for drilling, tamping bar and needle, lamp, oil can, powder can, besides his clothing, which has to be adapted to his occupation, and his ever-present dinner bucket. In addition to this, he must pay from 40 to 50 cents a month to the blacksmith to keep his picks sharpened and tools in order; $1 a month to the mine physician if he is married, and 50 cents a month if single, and contribute his quota to pay a check weighman $2 a day to watch the weighing of the coal, and see that correct weights are given and the scales properly adjusted. A miner will burn, on an average, if work is any ways steady, a gallon and a half of lard oil, costing 50 cents a gallon, and consume a keg of blasing powder, the cost of which is $1.50. With renewals of tools, lamp wicking, squibs for igniting blasts, and other sundries, it is estimated that the mining expenses, outside of blacksmithing, check weighman's pay, and physician's bill, will average $3 a month. The other requirements will bring his expenses up to at least $5 a month. These expenses, as well as his house rent and "company store bill," are deducted from the earnings of each miner before he is paid any money. At the present scale rate of 35 cents a ton for mining coal four feet and over in height, and 40 cents for coal under four feet, together with the depression in the mining industry, the miner is indeed fortunate who does not receive a "snake statement" instead of a pay envelope when pay day comes around. A "snake statement" is where a miner's indebtedness exceeds his earnings, and a crooked line is drawn from the figures of the balance owed by him to the credit given.

At 7 o'clock in the morning when the mines are running the miners and the drivers with their mules begin to flock to the drift mouth. The miners enter at once to their respective places of work and the mine boss starts the drivers in with the empty cars to distribute pro rata among the diggers. This must be kept up all day, and it requires a nice display of executive ability on the part of the mine boss to keep the loaded cars out of the way of the diggers and replace them with empties as fast as needed. This is not always done when the mines are crowded with diggers and the number of cars limited, and "no cars" is one of the grievances of the coal miner. In addition to this duty, the mine boss is required to carefully inspect every mining place, and look after the safety of the men as well as keep watch over the ventilation and oversee things generally.

Once inside, the miner, with his lamp, which is a miniature tin teapot, hooked on to his cap, begins work. With his pick he digs away a space at the bottom of the seam, commences about a foot above the bottom, and gradually sloping downward until he has undermined a space clear across the room as far as can be reached with his pick. This done, he takes his long crank augur, places a small piece of board across his breast against which to rest the end of the crank, and bores a hole into the top of the coal at an upward angle, taking care not to bore deeper than the undermining. Next, he makes a cartridge by wrapping a piece of newspaper around a round stick, the size of a broom handle, which he withdraws, and the paper shell thus made is filled with blasting powder, according to the desired size, usually six or seven inches in length. The cartridge is then stuck on to the point of the tamping needle, which is a slender-pointed iron rod, five or six feet long, and forced into the hole with his tamping bar, which is a heavy iron rod, with a head at one end, through which a grove runs to fit the needle. The miner tamps in the cartridge with damp coal dust as solidly as possible. The needle is then withdrawn, leaving a round hole leading to the powder in the cartridge. A lighted squib is thrust into the hole, and the miner seeks a place of safety. The squib is about the size of a slate pencil, and acts very much as a "chaser" does in Fourth of July fireworks. The moment it begins to burn it rushes forward to the powder, which it explodes and sets off the blast.

After the blast is exploded, the regulations require the miner to wait till the smoke has cleared away and to examine carefully the roof and coal before entering his room to avoid accidents. A single shot will sometimes dislodge a ton or two of coal, while often it has no effect at all. When the coal is knocked down the miner shovels it into his car carefully, saving the large lumps to pile around the edges, in order to heap the coal as high as possible He then shoves it out to the main heading, where the drivers with the mules couple the cars together in strings and haul them out. The mules wear a hood, which the driver slips over one eye as they go out into daylight. This keeps them darkened, and the hood is slipped aside when the mule again enters the mine, and keeps it accustomed to the darkness and avoids stumbling.

This is the routine of mining as pursued in the low coal fields. The danger is reduced to a minimum, and everything possible is done to avoid accidents, which, when they do occur, are generally due to carelessness on the part of the operative. A shaky roof is the most constant source of danger, but this can be avoided by wooden props, which have to be constantly used. So much timber is used in supporting the roof that cutting mine props is quite an industry in a mining community.

When all the rooms and headings are pushed to their destination, the coal pillars which separated the compartments of the mine are drawn and the roof above allowed to cave in. Drawing pillars is a hazardous occupation to a novice, but the danger can readily be avoided by a skilled miner. The pillars must be taken out together in each area; that is, the advancement must be regular, so that the earth as it caves in will not interfere with the work. As the miner takes out the coal of a pillar he props the roof up behind him, but no amount of wooden props can long withstand the pressure of the tons upon tons of earth and rock which rest upon them. The snapping and breaking of the props and the mass settled down warns the miner when to seek a place of safety, and then when the rock splits and the cave-in occurs it is like the thunder of Niagara or the booming of cannon.

Just now the low coal miner is in the winter of his discontent. The scale is lower than it has ever been known in the history of coal mining. Four tons a day is counted a good average for each miner, although some put out much more than that when conditions are favorable and plenty of mine cars are available. But four tons at 35 cents in slack times, with expenses deducted and the extortion of the company store added, reduces the miner's income to a pittance.

Recollections of Bismarck's War Time

From The London Daily News.

In the columns of the Kreuzzeitung, Herr Andrae, a well-known Conservative politician and friend of Prince Bismarck, gives some interesting recollections of the period of the war of 1870. He says: "Bismarck read on the 9th of July the speech delivered by the Duke of Grammont on the 6th. He was at dinner, and handed the newspaper to his wife, with the words: 'The Duke of Grammont must have soon got tired of his office. I shall, of course, have to ask for his resignation.' Later in the evening, while walking in the park at Varzin and thinking of the matter, the idea suddenly came to him: 'Napoleon wants war, and Grammont's speech was dictated by him.' He went to his room, his first thought being to telegraph to the King, at Ems, as follows: 'It would be best to mobilize at once, declare war, and attack before France is prepared.' His nerves were strung to the highest tension, and he passed a sleepless night. Lying awake, thinking, there crossed his mind the text: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.' 'So that won't do,' he said to himself. Then all the political consequences of his contemplated action became clear to him, and he ended by casting the first message aside, and telegraphing to King William, simply not to pledge himself to anything with Benedetti, who, if he became pressing, was to be told: 'My Minister of Foreign Affairs is at Varzin.'"

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SECRET OF CRISPI FAVOR

Africa Is the Answer to the Vexing Italo-English Enigma.

AGGRESSION, ADVENTURE, AND RUIN

Most Cruel, Inquisitorial, and Harassing of all Imposts—Projects of Great Britain on the Red Sea.

Ouida in The London Truth.

With the noisy demonstrations of Spithead and Portsmouth, and the speech of Baron Blanc, the secret of the support given to Francesco Crispi for the last year and a half by the English press is at least partially divulged and explained. Africa is the mot d'énigme. With no other Minister than Crispi could Italy be seduced into continuance of that policy of aggression and adventure which has emptied her treasury and impoverished her people. Of those who would replace him, there is not one who would be insane or unscrupulous enough, at such an hour of national misery as this, to again take up that policy of braggadocio and beggary which finds in Crispi its incarnation. To the projects of England on the Red Sea, therefore, Crispi is necessary. It is for this that he finds in the English Government and press such ardent and unblushing partisans; it is for this that the leader writers and correspondents of the great London organs vie with each other in representing the Sicilian attorney as a Richelieu, a Chatham, a Bismarck.

Such an attitude is called friendship for Italy; of just such a quality of friendship was the monkey's for the cat whom he used to take chestnuts out of the fire. There is a cynical proverb which says "qu'on aime contre quelqu'un," i. e., that into all affection for one person some malice against another enters. However untrue this may be of individual attachments, it is essentially true of diplomatic attachments. The love of the nations for one another is based on the conviction that such love will strengthen their hands in the gratification of hatred elsewhere.

England ignores the geographical fact that France is as much a Mediterranean power as Italy; and she calls herself and Italy the "police of the Mediterranean," without any consideration of the offensiveness to France of such an expression. So idle a speech as that which Mr. Goschen made at Spithead—one so opposed to facts, and so exaggerated in form—was calculated to do the greatest harm to Italy herself, since it lent the whole weight of his financial judgment in approval of the insane system of Italian taxation; and it was, moreover, founded on an entire misconception. He said that he admired the nation capable of making the sacrifices necessary to construct the Italian fleet, &c. Now the nation never willingly makes these sacrifices; they are wrung out of it by brute force, as well might be say that the lamb slain by its butcher willingly yields its tender throat to the knife. No one, save those intimately acquainted with the country, can tell the tears, the curses, the ruin with which Italian fiscal extortion is met; the tens of thousands of homes made desolate by it; the hundreds of thousands of people eating grass and fennel, and dying of pellagra from want of salt, whose poor scanty pence make up the sum of these exorbitant budgets.

Mr. Goschen apparently approves the methods by which taxation drains the blood of the Italian people. Would he approve of the manner in which the vast sums thus acquired are expended? Take one example. In the Italian Chamber the other day it was proved that in the construction of the Spezia-Pavia Railway 50,000,000f. were given to one firm of contractors without any previous inquiry or contract. The Minister concerned (Saracco) admitted the fact, admitted also that it was a discreditable fact; but added that it would be impossible to make any person or persons responsible. With this reply the inquiry was perforce ended. Such incidents as these are never, I repeat, named in the English press. They would disturb the rose-colored visions of Mr. Goschen and the editor of The Times.

No one who has followed the debates of the Italian Chamber during the last two months can feel other than the most hopeless indignation. The Governmental majority are as much mercenaries as the negro battalions of Baratieri, vote the most ruinous measures in half an hour's mimicry of debate, stifle with their yells any speech opposed to them, and strangle all free discussion with the clôture. The cruelest oppression, the most arbitrary arrests, the grossest abuse of power by civil or military underlings, the greatest iniquity of impure tribunals, elicit only a leering, ribald phrase or a mendacious denial when brought by some independent Deputy before the House. When so calm, courteous, and dignified a speaker as the Marchese Nicolini states that he declines to vote the budget because he will not vote for a Prime Minister who is accused of the lowest kind of felonious offenses, (reati comuni,) and who makes no attempt to prove his innocence of the charges, this statement is met with the howls of the Ministerial jackals. The outward forms of constitutional and Parliamentary Government are preserved, but its spirit, its meaning, its liberty are all violated and dead.

Official statistics state that in Italy there are 100,000 persons dying of pellagra, 6,000,000 living on malarious land, 1,700 communes in which corn is rare, 1,400 communes with scanty and foul water supplies, 600 communes which have no doctor within reach, and over 300 communes which have no burial place. Every week steamships laden with emigrants sail out of her ports for Brazil and Argentina. From Calabria alone 70 per cent. more emigrants have gone this year than last. Every month farms are abandoned and no one can be found to take them. Even in the rich country of the Lucchesia and Lunsigiana many lie untilled, while in the poorer regions southward from the Marches vast tracts of land are returning to their natural wild state owing to the provinces being depopulated by emigration. What does a country under these conditions want with African colonies? What it wants is to better the condition of its people on their native soil and to keep them at home. African colonies may be the desired outlet of a superabundant and overcrowded population, but there is not such a thing in Italy. There is not population enough for the needs of the country; and those who do remain at home are harried out of their lives and driven into crime by taxation, conscription, and the espionage of the police. The present Government has confirmed for another ten years the tax of the dazio consumo (the food tax). It is the most cruel, inquisitorial and harassing of all imposts; it is a hunger tax, striking the poorest in their famished entrails; to abolish it would be more comfort to the Italian Nation that all the victories of a Sulla or a Pompeius.

The English press even goes the length of praising the efforts by which Sonnino strives to cover the deficit in the budget, though, with the utmost that he can do, fifty millions still remain to be found; but, while it is just to admire the financial skill and the close reasoning powers of the Minister of the Treasury, great exception must be taken to his means. He is a man of cultured intellect and brilliant prospects, but he considers the nation made for the exchequer, not the exchequer for the nation. The imposition by him for ten years of the previously mentioned and always utterly inexcusable tax of the dazio consumo; the heavy blow dealt to the bank of Naples; the levying of income tax (ricchezza mobile) on the very poorest creature, while Princes remain exempt; the increased tax on alcohol, in the production of which Italy has only of late been successful; and, above all, the increased tax on matches, causing many of the factories to be shut up and others to be taken across the Alps and established in Tyrol or the Ticino, are all measures which cruelly and recklessly impoverish the nation. When we see that their proceeds are only destined to feed the African madness, the imposition of them appears a crime.

The Italian Treasury cannot afford the sum necessary to secure to the country the silver vessels pawned at the Banco Reale, and they have been purchased by Baron Rothschild, who will give them to the Louvre. Few treasures more inter

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO VOLUMES OF FICTION

Short Stories by Weyman.

THE KING'S STRATAGEM, AND OTHER STORIES. By Stanley J. Weyman. New-York: Platt & Bruce. 50 cents.

Half a dozen short stories by Mr. Weyman are here collected in a little volume that the publishers design to be the first of a series of light modern fiction. The first tale which gives the book its name was probably written to order, as it belongs to the Henry of Navarre period, and, slight as it is, is of the quality the reading public has come to expect from Mr. Weyman. The other five are of a miscellaneous character, and modern, and, as a matter of fact, very much like the short stories of a thousand and one other English writers who make their living, or part of it, writing for the magazines.

"The Body Birds of Court" is a Welsh tale; "In Cupid's Toils" has its scene partly among the streams and rocks of Norway, partly in London, in the season; "A Blore Manor Episode" is a rather conventional love story, while the remaining ones, "The Drift of Fate," and "The Fatal Letter," are clearly studies in the art of romance building, or rather, the art of incident weaving, that must belong to Mr. Weyman's term of novitiate. They are so exceedingly improbable that the illusion is not sustained, yet they are not devoid of ingenuity. The less labored stories are reasonably entertaining, and the sketches of character good. The young women are all delightfully piquant.

It is likely that all the tales, except the first, were written some years ago, before Weyman received his first great triumph with "The House of the Wolf." They are as well worth reading, though, as most short stories that live long enough to appear in book form.

A New Novel by Crockett.

A GALLOWAY HERD. By S. R. Crockett. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

As a plot-inventor, Mr. Crockett has surpassed himself in this venture. He starts in Galloway, where he is always at home, and every sound-hearted, sympathetic reader is delighted to be with him. Then he darts off to the Bayswater district of London and puts himself on a footing with George R. Sims.

Manifestly, after this slumming excursion, he does not know how to get back again into the fresh air gracefully. His retreat is very clumsy. But, returned, he is once more delightful. For a time the reader is led to believe that he is to stay in Galloway. Child life, animal life, and the traits of grown-up Cameronians are pictured with admirable skill.

But, alas, presently Felix Durand turns up! He belongs to no kind of life out of fiction. Though living, or, we should say, dwelling, in Scotland, he is a Continental conspirator, ubiquitous, awe-compelling, almost omnipotent, and with skin of ivory whiteness. Much of the time the scene is kept in Galloway, and on Scotch soil, even when his own good imagination gives way to the cheap conventions of the "sensational" novel, Mr. Crockett is always charming. In France, after Sedan, he is obviously playing with fire. But his new story, though involved and "sensational," is certainly interesting. One reads it all through. Old Saunders McQuhirr and his wife reappear in it, and there is a host of other Scotch personages, true to the soil, to give the semblance of real life to its melodrama.

It is obvious, though, that Crockett has the bee of popularity in his bonnet, and its buzzing bewilders him. He is writing too much, while his contemporary, Barrie, is silent. When we hear from Barrie again doubtless we shall be edified. Crockett was always himself in "The Lilac Sunbonnet"—the Marrow Church dispute in that was inimitable—but in "A Galloway Herd" he is himself intermittently. And when he is not himself he is not nearly so good a man.

TO HELP THE AVERAGE YOUNG GIRL

SIDE TALKS WITH GIRLS. By Ruth Ashmore. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1895. Price, $1.

The average girl, as Ruth Ashmore knows her, is "between eighteen and twenty-four, whole-hearted, happy, generous, pretty and pleasant to look upon, and very anxious to do what is right." It is to help this average girl out of her small perplexities and into a sphere of womanly activity that this little book is written. Miss Ashmore says:

The American girl has shown, all the world over, her adaptability. Now let her make the best society wherever she may be. She can do it, for she does not lack brains, she does not lack consideration, but, just at times, she does not see the value of conventionality. I want her to think over how it protects her; I want her to be the girl in society, popular and pleasant, whose greatest charm is that, while she is courteous to everybody, she is always sincere and doesn't make blunders. That is the art of social life.

The pleasant, motherly correction and suggestion that follow this broad general statement are based on the well-known counsel that to be clean, to be kind, and not to be ashamed of what you don't know, covers the ground in all questions of behavior. The minor points of etiquette are not too long dwelt upon, yet there are certain friendly specific directions for the girls who "don't know" that are well calculated to smooth their way for them. These are, as far as possible, removed from the usual awesome codes of etiquette, written in the imperative mood and filling the uninitiated mind with a fearful sense of the inflexibility of a law outside itself, ruling the whole domain of conduct, from the handling of the oyster fork to the arrangement of the bridal veil.

Especially sane and desirable are the chapters devoted to girls who earn or are about to earn their own living. The writer does not venture to encourage her average girl to enter upon an "independent" career; she pictures for her the interesting life of one particular working-girl who came to New-York from a country town a year ago, who works in a shop ten hours a day and gets $6 a week. "The $6 a week in a small town sounds like a great deal of money. In New-York it barely keeps girls from starvation or worse. I will tell you how the money goes. My friend pays $4 a week for her board, and occupies a room with another girl; her washing costs her 50 cents a week, her carfare 50 more, and she has $1 left, out of which to dress herself, to buy the little necessaries of life, and, God help her, to get her pleasures." This may seem to the country girl exaggerated, but it is not.

To the girl for whom work is a bread and butter necessity the writer preaches the doctrine of what she calls "quiet walks"—in other words, she urges on her the consideration of domestic or semi-domestic occupations—that of the maid, for example, the professional packer, the professional hairdresser, anything that will bring the worker into private houses rather than into public places, for Miss Ashmore is nothing of an "advanced woman." She doesn't believe in clubs, and she does believe in sewing bees, and, above all, she believes that the average girl should regard her destiny as that of "the best of wives and the truest of mothers."

Womankind has always been more or less susceptible to printed advice; our grandmothers and great-grandmothers had their manuals, their "Young Lady's Own Books," their "Voice to Youth," their "Voice to the Married," and their "Voice to the Unmarried," and their descendants flourished on Marion Harland's receipts for conduct and cookery, and good Miss Eliza Leslie's "Behavior Book." As we remember her kindly spirit, we should say that the mantle of the latter had descended upon Ruth Ashmore, although the teacher of manners at this extreme end of the century no longer needs to include among her warnings that which Miss Leslie impressed upon her disciples, namely, that "a lady never looks worse than when gnawing a bone."

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NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Sept. 21, 1895.

BARRETT.—A SET OF ROGUES.

To wit, Christopher Sutton, John Dawson, the Señor Don Sanchez del Castello de Castelana, and Moll Dawson: Their Wicked Conspiracy, and a True Account of Their Travels and Adventures; Together with Many Other Surprising Things, Now Disclosed for the First Time, as the Faithful Confession of Christopher Sutton. By Frank Barrett, author of "The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane," "The Great Hesper," &c. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

BASTABLE.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

By C. F. Bastable, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, cloth. $4.00, net.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL SERIES.

Edited by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Da Costa Professor of Biology in Columbia College. Volume III.

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By Bashford Dean, Ph. D., Columbia, Instructor in Biology, Columbia College. With Illustrations from the Author's Original Pen Drawings. 8vo, cloth. $2.50, net.

LUBBOCK.—THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.

By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., F. R. S., D. C. L., LL. D. New Edition. 18mo, cloth. 75 cents.

LEE.—JOHN DARKER.

A Novel. By Aubrey Lee. 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

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A Novel. By Neil Roy. 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

SMITH.—OXFORD AND HER COLLEGES.

A View from the Radcliffe. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L., Author of "The United States: An Outline of Political History," &c. With 16 Illustrations Reproduced from Photographs. Square 16mo, cloth, pp. vi., 170. Price, $1.50.

SIBORNE.—THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN 1815.

By William Siborne, Captain, Half Pay, Unattached, Constructor of the Waterloo Model. Fourth Edition. 12mo, cloth, gilt top. $2.00.

WATSON.—HEDONISTIC THEORIES FROM ARISTIPPUS TO SPENCER.

By John Watson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Queen's College, Kingston, Canada. 12mo, cloth, pp. xiii., 248. Price, $1.75, net.

MACMILLAN & CO.,

66 Fifth Ave., New-York.

WORK BY RAPHAEL IN ROME

RAPHAEL IN ROME. By Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady.) Large quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

The Portfolio, in monthly monographs on artistic subjects, devotes its August number to Raphael in Rome. The marvelous genius of the great Italian master, the wonders he accomplished, and his untimely death at the premature age of thirty-eight, never lack interest and cannot fail to be absorbing reading. Adding to all this numerous illustrations in excellent half-tone reproductions that convey in a most satisfactory manner much of the charm of drawing and composition, and it will be seen that the publication is of great value.

Although it is well known that from his numerous pupils Raphael received great assistance in the preliminary work of laying in his pictures, the drawing of the cartoons and such legitimate help as even men of the present day do not hesitate to avail themselves of, it is nevertheless incomprehensible that he could have accomplished so much in the comparatively brief span of life that was allotted him. The great artist came to Rome, it is said, early in the Autumn of 1508, and the first work upon which he was engaged was the Vatican Stanza, the hall where official documents received the Papal seal, and here he painted his famous allegorical figures, Theology, Poetry, Philosophy, and Law. The Pope, Julius II., was so well pleased with these works that he commissioned Raphael to proceed with the decoration of the walls. At the same time, with characteristic impetuosity, he dismissed the other artists whom he had hitherto employed, and ordered the paintings which they had already executed to be destroyed. All that Raphael, the most courteous and modest of men, could obtain was the preservation of the frescoes which Sodoma, Peruzzi, and Perugino respectively had painted on the ceilings of the different halls.

Apart from his decorations there were altar pieces, portraits without number, and religious compositions in great variety, but while the artist was reaping daily new laurels, his chief patron, the Pope, lay on his deathbed, and in January, 1513, he died. One week later Leo X. reigned in his stead, and Raphael found that he had lost nothing by the death of his former patron. From the first he was honored with marks of special favor, and upon the death of Bramante, with whom Raphael had been working several years, the Pope appointed him chief architect of St. Peter's at a salary of 300 ducats yearly. In 1515 he was appointed Inspector of Antiquities in Rome, and a Papal bull was issued empowering him to purchase any ancient marbles in the city and surrounding country, and forbidding the destruction of any inscribed stones without his leave.

During the early years of the reign of Leo X., Raphael painted the portraits of most of the chief personages of his Court, and the cartoons designed for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel, that were sent to be woven in Flanders, cartoons which to-day hang in the South Kensington Museum. The two great decorative works of his last years were the frescoes of the Farnesina and the Vatican Loggia. The painter lived, we are told by Vasari, not as an artist, but as a prince, and fifty scholars accompanied him daily from his house to the Vatican. "You walk as a General at the head of an army," was the remark with which Michael Angelo one day greeted him.

Nevertheless he was a terrific worker, and nothing that social life could offer kept him from his easel or his studies. He was overrun with commissions, the half of which he could not execute, and in the last years of his life he turned for relaxation to archaeological studies. He sent his scholars to Greece, Naples, Athens, and Pozzuoli to take drawings of all the classic remains which they could discover, and he collected gems, vases, and medals. His death in 1520 was ascribed to a fever, brought on by his archaeological excursions in the malarial quarters of the city, and he was buried before the altar of Our Lady under the dome of the Pantheon.

The book is full of interesting anecdotes, of quaintly worded letters, and of the life of those curious times in Rome when the Papal Court dominated everything. No more entertaining number of The Portfolio has been issued.

LITERARY NOTES

—The publication of a new edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia will be begun in November, when the first volume will be ready. One volume will be published each month.

—Routledge & Sons announce for the Autumn "The Diary of His Highness the Rajah of Kapurthala in Europe and America in 1893."

—The second volume of the striking and original work by E. J. Payne on "The New World, Called America," will be issued this season by Macmillan & Co.

—Besides the revised edition of the work on cycling, a volume on dancing by Mrs. Lilly Grove and one on billiards by Major W. Broadfoot will be added this Autumn to the Badminton Library.

—Marion Crawford's Century paper on Washington will be followed by a series of three papers by him on Rome, illustrated by André Castaigne. The first will be called "A Kaleidoscope of Rome," the second, "St. Peter's," and the third, "The Vatican."

—James Hogg, the editor of De Quincey's "Uncollected Writings," has prepared a volume of personal recollections of De Quincey and his associates, which will be issued in London next month.

—Miss Braddon has a new novel just ready in London, called "Sons of Fire."

—A volume of Coventry Patmore's verse will be published this season in London, with the title "Poems of Pathos and Delight." One of the London papers describes as very engaging "the modest splendor of this title."

—A copy of Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County," which long since had become scarce, will be sold at Bangs & Co.'s next Wednesday.

—The centenary of the birth of Carlyle occurs on Dec. 4, and a celebration of it is proposed in England.

—There has been a recent episode having to do with Robert Louis Stevenson, which has as much of a literary as of an artistic side. There are, so states The Athenaeum, three adequate portraits of Stevenson, the two portraits by Sargent (1885) and another by Signor Nerli, the latter painted in Samoa in 1892. The medallion of 1888, by Augustin St. Gaudens, most of us are familiar with. The two pictures and the medallion are accepted as likenesses. The Sargent picture and the St. Gaudens medallion are not to be purchased. The Nerli portrait is. This Nerli picture was bought by a lady, and offered by her at its cost to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. It seems that the choice of such pictures as may become the property of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery is left to a body which bears the somewhat Philistine title of "Trustees of the Board of Manufacturers." These manufacturers, for reasons not explained, declined the purchase. Several reasons might be presented why the "Trustees of the Board of Manufacturers" refused the Nerli picture. It might not have been, according to their judgment, a good work of art, or boards of Scotch manufacturers, being canny, the hope might have been entertained that, in process of time, Stevenson's portrait would be presented to them, and 100 guineas might be saved. Lastly, as the writer in The Athenaeum suggests, the manufacturers may never have known that any such person as Robert Louis Stevenson existed, or that he wrote a book, or was "one of Scotland's most distinguished sons."

—Who wrote "The Leg-Pullers; or, Politics as She Is Applied," we perhaps cannot know. Ostensibly the author is "one who has been there," and the publishers are the Pemberton Square Publishing Company of Boston. The story has to do with the baser side of politics, and Mulvenna is the prime rascal. Perhaps there is a little inclination on the part of the author to widen the breach between the two political sections in New-England, where most unfortunately religious differences are at the bottom. In "The Leg-Pullers" there is much which is amusing, and there can be no question that many of the episodes are taken from facts. Corruption in high places is not, however, singular in Massachusetts. It is the pathetic conclusion which is striking. Bad actions do bring their punishments. Men rarely lie, cheat, are traitors, or swindle, who die happy. "One who has been there" writes with much force and vigor. He is only one more of the lads who cry "Wolf! Wolf!" and no one heeds him.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

OUR LORD'S TEACHING. By the Rev. James Robertson, D. D. 24mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH. Chapters XXI., LII. By W. H. Bennett. 8vo. (Expositor's Bible Series.) New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

DILEMMAS. Stories and Studies in Sentiment. By Ernest Dowson. 8vo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

EGYPTIAN TALES. Translated from the Papyri First Series, Fourth to Twelfth Dynasty. Edited by W. M. Flinders Petrie. Illustrated by Tristram Ellis. 8vo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

RIDING WHERE HE HAD NO RIGHT

A Man Thrown from a Mail Wagon and Seriously Hurt.

Charles Bertran, forty years old, a painter, who lives at 2,291 Third Avenue, was riding on the front of a United States mail wagon which was going up Third Avenue to the Tremont Post Office yesterday morning. At One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street a horse attached to a milk wagon, driven by Vincent Kere of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, became unmanageable and ran away.

Kere lost his hold of the reins and leaped to save himself.

The driver of the mail wagon saw the runaway horse coming and reined out, but too late. The wheels of the milk wagon struck the front wheel of the mail wagon. Bertran was thrown to the street and sustained a fracture of the collar bone and two severe scalp wounds. The driver of the mail wagon, who had violated a rule of the service by allowing any one to ride with him, whipped up his horse and escaped, leaving Bertran insensible on the pavement.

The injured man was taken to Fordham Hospital. After having his injuries attended to he refused to remain at the hospital, and went home. At Post Office Station L, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, the name of the driver was refused.

Young Girl Elopes with Married Man.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Charles Nobb, forty-five years old, with a wife and three children living in Camden, N. J., yesterday induced fourteen-year-old Maggie Perry of Bivale to elope with him. The child met the man when she left school at the lunch hour, and the two disappeared together. Nobb is at present out on bail for stealing oysters. A search is being made for the runaway couple.

Five Years in Jail for Teller Lee.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Nelson sentenced Louis A. Lee, Assistant Teller in the Hampden National Bank at Westfield, to five years in Pittsfield jail for the embezzlement of $4,900 of the funds of the bank. Lee had pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he used the money in having a good time. The bank has been reimbursed by Lee's family.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

Are your dishes rough and dull looking when they come on the table? Were they washed with a rosin soap? Rosin is sticky. Ivory Soap washes clean and rinses readily.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

THE POPE MUST BE KING

Rome is the Papal City by God's Ordination, Says Bishop Messmer.

A DEMAND FOR TEMPORAL POWER

German Catholics Condole with Leo XIII. and Call for a Restoration of His Rights as a Sovereign.

A quarter of a century ago yesterday the Italian Government deprived the Pope of his temporal power. The Italians of New-York celebrated the occasion joyously. The German Catholics of New-York, on the other hand, held a mass meeting last night in Cooper Union, protested in eloquent addresses against the act of the Italian Government, and unanimously adopted an address of condolence, which is to be sent to the sovereign Pontiff to-day, through Archbishop Corrigan. It will be engrossed on linen, and inclosed in a vellum case. Three hearty cheers were given for the Pope.

The large underground hall of Cooper Union was well filled with German and German-American adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. All of the German Catholic priests in the city were on the stage, and among others seated there were Michael Joseph Adrian, Edward B. Amend, Henry Amy, Louis Benziger, Peter Doelger, Judge L. W. Glegerich, Herman Ridder, Jacob Ruppert, and Conrad Strassburger. A brief introductory address was made by Mr. Amend, and then Erwin Steinbach was chosen Chairman, and Victor Dwarzak Secretary.

Archbishop Corrigan spoke briefly, saying:

It gives me great pleasure to come here to-night for the cause you have at heart. I have that cause at heart also. There is one sentiment that inspires our souls this evening, and that is one of affection and devotion to the Holy Father, and of deepest sympathy for the wrong which the Sovereign Pontiff has been suffering for the last twenty-five years.

No lapse of time will ever make that right which is against the principles of justice and charity, and the deed committed twenty-five years ago, when an invading army, without warning, in the time of peace, entered the City of Rome, is an outrage and a sin that cannot be condoned.

Therefore we are met here this evening to express our undying allegiance to the Sovereign Pontiff and the cause of justice and morality which he upholds. We know that right will prevail in the end, and no matter how much the Church may suffer for the time being, Almighty God will bring forth good from evil, and make all things tend toward the good of the Church.

In conclusion Archbishop Corrigan said: "Bishop Messmer of Green Way, Wis., will also speak to you in English. I am sure you will be pleased to hear him. I myself taught him English, and when you are listening to him you are listening also to me."

Bishop Messmer said, among other things:

We may safely take part in this demonstration, not only as loyal subjects of the Pope, but also as American citizens. The grounds on which we Catholics stand are often misunderstood by American non-Catholics.

To us Catholics the Pope is the head of God's Church on earth, and his primacy of the whole Church is according to God's own ordination.

There is no doubt whatever but he who is to govern a Church like the Catholic Church, which is a universal institution, cannot be subject to any one sovereign of any limited territory. He who stands at the head of the Universal Kingdom in this world but not of this world cannot be subject to a worldly Prince. Therefore the Pope must enjoy political independence and sovereignty, which of necessity demands for him an independent territory. He must be the ruler of a temporal territory. He must be the Pope-King.

Rome is the city of the Popes, by God's ordination. A small temporal sovereignty for the Pope would not interfere with Italian unity. What of it, even if the people of Rome did vote not to have the Pope for their ruler? We American Catholics accept the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people only so far as it is consistent with the principles of right and justice.

All of the other speeches were in German. Among the speakers were the Rev. Henry W. Wolf, the Rev. A. B. Schwenniger, and H. J. Spaunhorst, ex-President of the German Catholic Central Union of the United States.

The address of the German Catholics of New-York to the Pope was adopted by a rising vote, with three cheers for the Pope. The address is as follows::

Most Holy Father: More than a thousand years have passed away since the union was established by which all Catholic Germans are bound to the See of Rome; that divinely ordained union from which have sprung their Catholic usages and traditions. Whatever we have thus inherited of Catholic spirit and sacred tradition has become with us a second nature, and we have kept it faithfully in our adopted fatherland, which has become for us a fatherland indeed, because in it we enjoy the liberty to profess and practice, without let or hindrance, the principles of Catholic faith and the manifestations of Catholic life which from our forefathers were handed down to us.

These happy privileges we German Catholics of the Archdiocese of New-York enjoy to the fullest extent because of the loving and fatherly care of our zealous and devoted chief pastor, our beloved Archbishop, and of the prudent administration of the Delegate, whom the wisdom of the Holy See has sent to this country. It is our most fervent prayer that God may preserve these prelates.

While we have every reason as faithful Catholics and as loyal citizens of the United States to thank God for these liberal favors, we witness with deep sorrow and sadness of heart the deplorable condition brought upon Rome, the capital of Christendom. The patrimony of Peter has been wrenched from his successors, and we see you, Most Holy Father, deprived of that liberty which is becoming to the Vicar of Christ and necessary for the administration of Holy Church.

We, therefore, renew, before the face of the whole world, our most solemn protest against the sacrilegious violation done to the patrimony of St. Peter in September, 1870; we protest against it in unison with the entire Catholic world, but more especially in connection with similar demonstrations in the United States, the general convention of German Catholics in Munich, and the Roman Catholic Central Verein in Albany. We demand with them the restoration of the sovereignty of the Papacy by territorial independence of the Holy See.

Seeing at the present time the enemies of the Church on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of those days of shameful deeds rejoicing in iniquitous triumph, filling your heart with sorrow by their impious cries of victory, we feel compelled within our inmost hearts to unite with the millions of your faithful children gathered in spirit around your throne in order to share with you your sorrow, and implore, united with you in prayer, aid and consolation from the high-priestly heart of Him, with whom you, Holy Father, are called upon to share sorrows and triumphs. May God hear these our prayers!

Before your feet, most Holy Father, we lay the assurance of our most reverential loyalty and filial obedience, our boundless love and affection.

The mass meeting closed with the singing by the audience of the "Leo Hymn," composed by Joseph Brener of Bonn, Germany, to the air of "America."

Behooves the Lawyers to Be on Hand.

From The Rochester Democrat, Sept. 18.

Some time ago Justice Rumsey promulgated a new rule in the Circuit Court which attorneys have been slow to understand and to observe. The rule provides that on the opening of court each day the day calendar shall be called through, and the attorneys in each case are to announce whether they are ready for trial. In case the plaintiff's attorney does not appear the case is dismissed, and if the plaintiff is represented but the defendant does not appear the plaintiff takes judgment. In cases where both sides are represented but are not ready for trial the case is set down for some future day or allowed to go over the term, as seems best to the Court and the parties interested. Because some of the lawyers have not understood that this rule was made to be enforced several cases were summarily disposed of yesterday. The day calendar will be called through on the opening of court each day, and it behooves lawyers to be on hand if they have cases on the day calendar, or they may come to grief.

PILOTS' GIFT TO H. C. MINER

At a Dinner in His Honor They Presented to Him the Costly Model of a Pilotboat.

In return for the kindness of Henry C. Miner, Congressman from the Eighth District, to the pilots of this port, in putting at their disposal his Fifth Avenue playhouse for a benefit performance in aid of the fund for the widows and orphans of deceased pilots, a dinner was tendered to him last evening at the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. Covers were placed for seventeen.

At the head of the table sat Capt. Henry Harbinson, and on his right Congressman Miner, while along the table were seated Capt. George L. Norton, editor of The Marine Journal; Capt. William Gorham, Chairman of the New-Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilots; ex-Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Capt. Paul Woodbridge, Capt. Thomas Connors, Capt. Henry Weaver, Capt. James W. Devoe, Capt. Henry Devere, President of the Pilots' Benevolent Association; Capt. James O'Sullivan, Capt. John R. Hall, Capt. David Pearson, and J. Charles Davis, manager of Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre, who managed the performance for the pilots.

Mr. Miner made a speech formally accepting the model of Pilotboat No. 4, the Alexander M. Lawrence. On a plate on the model was this inscription:

> Presented to the Hon. Henry C. Miner by the New-York and New-Jersey Sandy Hook pilots in appreciation of that gentleman's generosity in placing the Fifth Avenue Theatre and its staff at the disposal of The New-York Herald, free of cost, to the widows and orphans of deceased pilots
>
> June 6, 1895.

"This is the handsomest plate placed before me to-night," Mr. Miner said, "and I should like very much to go down to old Sag Harbor and kiss the hands of the sailors who helped to build this true and noble model of Pilot Boat No. 4, and at their command I will be only too pleased to place at their disposal not one but all of my theatres."

The model was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition and took first prize. The cost of construction amounted to over $1,000. It was later exhibited in the lobby of Miner's Fifth Avenue Theatre, before the benefit performance was given.

Amos J. Cummings received three cheers and his health was drunk. He wished the pilots success and kept them laughing by telling funny sea stories.

The New-York Herald and its proprietor, James Gordon Bennett, were loudly cheered and Mrs. Bennett's health and success were drunk.

B. F. Keith was also complimented for the talent he furnished for the benefit. He is an old sailor.

SENTENCE OF A GENERAL'S SON

Edward von Hoffmeister, a Thief, Sent by Justice Hinsdale to the Penitentiary for Six Months.

Edward von Hoffmeister, son of Gen. von Hoffmeister of the Austrian Army, who lives in Vienna, was sentenced in Special Sessions yesterday to six months in the penitentiary. The complainants against him were Mme. Otilie S. Carre, Col. Waring's secretary; Theodore Ritter, and W. H. Hendricks, who lived in the boarding house 188 East Forty-sixth Street.

Von Hoffmeister stole a pair of opera-glasses from Mme. Carre. He admitted the theft, and left the boarding house. Then other thefts were discovered. Mme. Carre said Von Hoffmeister was sent to this country by his father on account of some trouble. Some money was placed in the hands of the Austrian Consul in this city to be used by him. He got $50 of that money.

"It was only when we found out that he had committed a number of thefts," said Mme. Carre, "That we decided not to screen him. We feel sorry for him, however."

Von Hoffmeister looks the Lieutenant in the Austrian Army he was. He is about thirty years old, with military bearing and waxed mustache.

He said in court, through the interpreter, that he was guilty.

"I hope the honorable Court will not inform my father," added the prisoner.

In imposing sentence, Justice Hinsdale said:

"This Court could impose on you a year's sentence, and a fine for each of the charges, which would keep you in prison for eight or nine years. The fact of your high parentage only aggravates your crime, but the fact that it is your first offense is in your favor."

When told of his sentence, Von Hoffmeister did not betray any emotion, and walked, erect, over the "Bridge of Sighs" to the Tombs.

ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION ABOUT ENDED

Complaint Because Saloon Keepers and Bartenders Are Excluded.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The representatives of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows are nearly through with their deliberations. The fifth day's session was devoted to the adoption of the reports of committees. A resolution providing that memorial pages of deceased members of Grand Lodges be placed in the revised journal, introduced by Representative Grassman of New-Jersey, was reported favorably by the Committee on Legislation, and adopted.

The same committee recommended the adoption of a resolution making a change in the by-laws of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, to the effect that all grand bodies adopt a badge of uniform size and design, the color to conform with existing regulations. This will do away with regalias.

All reports from the Judiciary Committee on Decisions of the Grand Sire were acted upon favorably.

The amendment to the Constitution excluding saloon keepers and bartenders from membership in the order, which passed several days ago, is creating widespread discussion and discontent in this section. Not a few leading members of the order, several of over twenty-five years' standing, have signified their intention of resigning.

Mrs. Theodore Ross, wife of the Grand Secretary, who fractured a limb while on her way to attend the Odd Fellows' ball at the United States Hotel Wednesday evening, has recovered from the shock sufficiently to be removed to her home in Baltimore. Although the injury is of a very serious nature, the physicians have hopes of her ultimate recovery.

SCOLDED, SHE TRIED SUICIDE

Mrs. McKenna Did Not Have Supper Ready for Her Husband.

Mrs. Annie McKenna, nineteen years old, of 412 West Twenty-eighth Street, attempted suicide last night by drinking the contents of a small bottle of creosote. Mrs. McKenna lives with her husband, Frank McKenna, who is a driver employed by Dodd's Transfer Company.

When McKenna went home from work last evening for supper he found it had not been prepared for him, and he reprimanded his young wife. They had angry words, then she went to a closet where the creosote was kept, and, seizing the phial, drank its contents.

The husband immediately ran out and notified a policeman, who summoned an ambulance, which removed the woman to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said she was not in a dangerous condition.

The Southern People for Sound Money.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The people of the South are not in favor of an unstable currency, and long ere the meeting of the National Convention they will have put to sleep the crazy movement which has for its purpose the doubling in value of the product of a few silver-producing States of this country, and also using the United States Treasury as a dumping ground for the silver of Mexico and other silver-producing countries.

STATE DEMOCRACY SEATS

Question of the Quota in the State Convention.

SOME TALK OVER PLANS FOR SYRACUSE

Concessions Tammany May Make Provided There Is a Union of Forces on the County Ticket—Leaders in Conference.

Democrats of prominence from up the State were in this city yesterday, and, with local leaders, discussed the probable doings at the Syracuse Convention. Among the visitors were Senator David B. Hill, who arrived in the city from Albany Thursday night; Major James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

Mr. Hill was at the Hotel Normandie. Chairman Hinkley called on him in the forenoon, and in the afternoon ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan was one of his visitors.

The topic of chief interest to politicians who spoke of the visit of the Senator was the probable action of the State Convention when the two sets of delegates from this city put in an appearance.

The question arises, "What shall be done with the delegates from the State Democracy?" Last year Senator Hill was in favor of giving that organization representation in the Saratoga Convention. This year he has not yet committed himself on this question, but some who are in his confidence believe he is ready to take essentially the same position.

Several propositions have been made as to an amicable agreement between Tammany and the State Democracy. These have been informal. The position of the two organizations was stated yesterday by a local Democrat as follows:

"The State Democracy will demand one-half the delegates, but will accept one-third. Tammany would probably concede one-third if an agreement could be reached for a union of forces on the county ticket. The State leaders who live outside of New-York will be disposed to deal liberally with contestants from the State Democracy provided the latter organization will unite with Tammany on the Legislative ticket. These leaders put the Legislative ticket in the first rank of importance."

No conclusion has been reached yet as between the two factions. When the questions have been discussed by leaders of the State Democracy and Tammany, the latter organization has given emphasis to its insistence on support for the county ticket. The question will not be settled until both delegations reach Syracuse.

Senator Hill had nothing to say on the subject yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called on him at his hotel. If he expressed his sentiments to any one of his visitors they kept them a profound secret. While here, the views of both factions were communicated to the Senator. He left for Albany at 6 o'clock last evening.

The results of the primaries held by the State Democracy Thursday night, when ex-Mayor William R. Grace and Everett P. Wheeler were chosen delegates to the Syracuse Convention, kept the politicians guessing at a lively rate yesterday. Mr. Grace is in New-Hampshire trying to avoid hay fever in the lofty altitudes of the White Mountains. No one in the city yesterday pretended to know whether he would be at Syracuse next week.

Two letters have been sent to him asking him to come home and serve as a delegate. These requests were made by prominent members of the State Democracy. To one letter Mr. Grace replied that he was more interested in avoiding hay fever than in politics, and to the other no reply had been received yesterday.

There was some discussion yesterday of the programme for the convention. From such information as has been received from members of the State Committee it was said that ex-Gov. Flower is likely to be chosen permanent Chairman, while Perry Belmont is likely to be selected as temporary Chairman.

Chairman Hinkley was outspoken yesterday in his advocacy of the candidacy of Judge James L. William of Poughkeepsie for a position on the Supreme Court bench, in the Second Judicial District. Mr. Hinkley said that he believed Judge William's chances for nomination were good, and he did not hesitate to indorse him for that position.

A SPLIT IN OSWEGO.

Two Sets of Candidates and Delegates Are Chosen.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.—The Democrats of Oswego County held no fewer than five conventions to-day, and there are more to follow to-morrow.

All efforts to harmonize the party have thus far come to naught. The Hill and Cleveland forces both held County and District Conventions, nominated full tickets, and elected two sets of delegates to the State Convention.

The Cleveland Democrats held their conventions at the village of Mexico, and went there on a special train. Their county ticket is as follows: County Treasurer—John Immens of Constantia; Surrogate—George W. Harmon of Oswego; Special Surrogate—N. B. Brown of Hannibal.

In the Second Assembly District Convention they elected the following delegates to the State Convention: John B. Higgins, Patrick Grace, Charles E. Lounsbury. Their First Assembly Convention will be held here to-morrow.

The Hill men held three conventions in this city. Their County Convention nominated Dwight Stone of Scriba for County Treasurer, George W. Harmon of Oswego for Surrogate, and Charles F. Boyd of Granby for Special Surrogate.

In the First Assembly District Convention these delegates were elected to the State Convention: C. N. Bulger, John N. Sharp, W. T. Henderson. In the Second District Convention J. R. O'Gorman, T. E. O'Keefe, and A. S. Barker were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

Democrats as a rule are disgusted with the turn of affairs. Petitions to the State Committee are being numerously signed asking that body to take some action looking to an adjustment of the difficulties here, and a delegation will go to Syracuse Monday night to press the matter.

Two Democratic candidates for Mayor are in the field, and both are determined to stick.

NO DISSENSION IN FRANKLIN.

Both Democratic Factions Represented in the State Delegation.

MALONE, Sept. 20.—The Franklin County Democratic Convention was held at Malone to-day. John Kelly of Malone, John H. English of Belmont, and James S. Kissane of Chateaugay were elected delegates to the State Convention, with Thomas Cantwell of Malone, Eugene Miller of Belmont, and Peter H. Powers of Chateaugay as alternates.

Jacob W. Webb of St. Regis Falls was nominated for County Judge; Edward W. Lawrence of Malone for the Assembly; Walter J. Mears of Malone for District Attorney, and Dr. Percival Dolphin of Malone for Coroner. It is understood that Mr. Webb will refuse to run, and that the place on the ticket will be left vacant, as a compliment to Judge Beman, the Republican candidate, and also in the hope of helping Mr. Lawrence's canvass for the Assembly.

There was no sign of factionalism in the convention, and the delegates to Syracuse represent both of the old wings of the party.

OTSEGO COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Complete County Ticket Nominated at Cooperstown.

COOPERSTOWN, Sept. 20.—The Democratic Convention for Otsego County met here to-day. The following were chosen delegates to the State Convention: A. A. Pope of Edmonston, H. Bernard of Schenevus, and Frank Gould of Oneonta; alternates, George Van Horne of Cooperstown, Clarence F. Mayham of Oneonta, and Clarence E. Holmes of Worcester. Charles L. Wilber of Oneonta was chosen as delegate to the Sixth District Judiciary Convention. The delegates to the Thirty-third District Senatorial Convention were chosen as follows: Lowell Sheney and W. P. Borland of Richfield Springs, Ezra Stevens of Milford, Melville Shove of Laurens, Robert Gardner of Hartwick, David Winne of South Valley, and Charles F. McCabe of Cooperstown. Loren H. Groat, a popular labor man of Oneonta, was unanimously nominated for member of the Assembly. Clarence E. Holmes of Worcester was nominated for District Attor

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday.....	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, 28th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Raymonde. Matinée—Camille.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past. Matinée, 2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Fantasma. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—1492. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl. Matinée, 2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America. Matinée, 2:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 8th Av-155th St—2:30—International Athletic Events.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol. Matinée, 2:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records, are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	70	67	68
6 A. M.	68	67	69
9 A. M.	72	71	71
12 M.	74	82	77
4 P. M.	74	86	80
6 P. M.	70	85	79
9 P. M.	66	83	77
12 P. M.	65	79	76

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday .....74.62°
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 77.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 70.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 65.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

LONG AND SHORT VIEWS OF THE CANAL QUESTION.

It is an obvious and unnecessary error to suppose that the advocates of a canal fitted to carry its share in the commerce of the continent from the great lakes to the seaboard must oppose the expenditure of a few millions of dollars upon the improvement of the present canal system. It is quite as gratuitous a mistake for the advocates of the latter blindly to oppose the essential preliminary steps toward the greater enterprise. We have felt it to be our duty to point out that the scheme for expending $9,000,000, which is to be submitted to popular vote, cannot be a finality, and that if it were assumed to be a finality it would be absurd. The deepening of the present canals and the other improvements possible for this sum would undoubtedly make the canals capable of better work, would give them a chance for a greater share in the traffic naturally flowing this way, and would render it possible to employ better methods in several ways. But after all this had been done, after all the advantage imaginable had been obtained, the canal system of New-York, as a link in the transport system from the grain fields of the Northwest to the markets of Europe, would still be far behind the system under the control of our neighbor and rival, the Dominion of Canada. That single fact is fatal to the scheme, if the scheme is to be accepted as the best and the most that we can do and shall do.

Clearly it is not the best or the most that we can do. Why, then, should those who support this measure think themselves bound to oppose the first steps toward a wider and more lastingly beneficial plan? Even if the State expenditure of $9,000,000 be now approved by the people, it must take some time to carry out the work thus provided for. It cannot be completed next year or the year after. It may be that, before it shall be completed, the larger plan will be found, on proper study and survey and discussion, to be the best one to pursue. What we insist on as the dictate of common sense and common prudence is that provision shall be made for a comprehensive, thorough, and careful study by experts in engineering and in transportation of the question of a continuous waterway from the furthest limits of the great lakes to the seaboard at New-York. That such a study by competent persons would be costly, as compared with petty surveys for limited purposes, is true, but it would not be costly as compared with the interests involved. It would amount to only a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the cost of transportation for a single year. It would be a mere trifle, not worth considering. We are at a loss to see how otherwise sensible men should attach the importance to it which some of them seem to attach.

The real problem that presents itself to the people of New-York first and to the people of the whole country in its larger bearings is the freight cost of grain from the fields to the foreign market. No one denies that, if a continuous waterway to the seaboard be feasible, freight cost would be greatly reduced. No one, so far as we are aware, denies that the various processes made necessary by transshipment are a very important element in the total cost. As to whether the vessels which might bring products to New-York could profitably take them across the ocean, that is a question that time must solve. We can only ask the opponents of our suggestion that the continuous waterway should now be taken up seriously to agree about it, if they can, and about the consequences, one way or the other. Some of them tell us that a continuous waterway would make New-York an insignificant by station; others declare that there is no use in getting freight boats to New-York, because they could not cross the ocean. Some ingenious commentators urge both arguments. Taken separately or together, they are not pertinent. If in the development of the world's commerce New-York is to become a way station it will still find means to live. If its percentage is to be smaller, it does not fear the net result. It does a much smaller part of the whole country's business now than it did twenty years ago, but it is certainly no worse off. If, on the other hand, the tide of trade must be momentarily arrested at this port, the business men of New-York will be sure to see that it is checked as little as possible. They are not narrow enough or timid enough not to desire the widest scope for commerce, with entire confidence that they can hold their own share in it.

A great English philosopher laid down the general rule that it is safe always to "take short views." For the "average man" that is probably sound; the risk of error would ordinarily increase with the square of the length of attempted vision. But for a great community, commanding the intelligence of able and successful men of affairs, "short views" are neither necessary nor always advantageous. There is no occasion for them in this matter. It is plain that the grain markets of the world will be for the grain that can reach them at the lowest cost, and that, for us, freight is a most important element of cost. The problem is to reduce it as surely and as lastingly as possible. Our contention is that the continuous waterway is a means that demands thorough and authoritative investigation. In the meanwhile we have no opposition to offer to the nine-million-dollar canal improvement plan. We approve and advocate it, even, as a preliminary step. It will give a temporary stimulus to a system on the verge of collapse. We only insist that it will not give the permanent strength necessary to do the work imposed.

HOLD THEM TO THE ISSUE.

In his speech before the Saratoga Convention Mr. WARNER MILLER took pains to make it clear that the declaration in favor of "the maintenance of the Sunday laws" meant opposition to local option, or home rule, on the question of regulating, restricting, or forbidding the sale of drinks on Sunday. That is the only live issue that has been raised having any relation to the Sunday laws, and Mr. MILLER declared in good, set terms that it must not be submitted "to a decision by any community." It was with that understanding that the declaration was adopted by the convention, and this is the clear issue presented.

The Democratic Convention should not be diverted from meeting this issue clearly and squarely by irrelevant discussions upon something else. The question of Sunday observance in the "interests of labor and of morality" is not involved. Modes of Sunday observance are a matter of individual conviction, and nobody proposes to interfere with them. It is not a matter that can be compelled, and legislation has nothing to do with it. The protection of the right of the people to Sunday as a day of rest and to its undisturbed enjoyment for worship is the legitimate purpose of Sunday laws. Nobody is contending against that.

Furthermore, no pretense must be allowed to prevail that there is a political contest over the enforcement of laws. All laws should be honestly and impartially enforced, as a matter of course. No party can take ground against that, but if laws are badly adjusted and work harm, they should be changed. The question now is one of changing the excise law in so far as it relates to Sunday selling, but only for the purpose of allowing those communities in which it works badly to determine its application for themselves. Let it be understood that, while the Republican Convention has taken a "firm stand" in favor of absolute prohibition on Sunday throughout the State, regardless of differences of local conditions or local sentiment, the Democratic position is not in favor of depriving any community of the right or the power to maintain Sunday prohibition if its people desire it.

In short, the issue is simply that of home rule in this particular matter. The declaration of the Republicans is that, whatever conditions may prevail in New-York or Brooklyn or Buffalo or any other city, whatever may be the sentiment or the wishes of their people, the policy of Sunday prohibition shall be forced upon them by the power of the State, backed by the sentiment of the rural districts. It is part of the policy from which the cities have suffered so long in having their affairs and interests controlled or muddled by those who do not understand them and do not share in the consequences of maladministration.

The cities do not undertake to rule the rural communities or to force upon them regulations which are not adapted to their conditions and are not desired by their people. All they ask is an equal measure of self-government, and that the Republican Party says they shall not have. It says, in effect, that the cities are not capable of self-government, and shall not be allowed to control their own affairs. They ask now to have this Sunday liquor-selling question left to them, so far as they are themselves concerned, and they will settle it according to the mandate of their own people, and see that the law is observed. The Republican Party has said they shall not have the privilege of home rule in this matter. The Democrats should meet that issue and hold the Republicans to it through the coming State campaign. It is not a question of Sunday observance or the enforcement of law while it is law, but a simple question of self-government, of local home rule. On that the Democrats can win.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

That is a very queer sequel of the failure of the cup races whereby a firm of English bankers has offered £1,000 for a race between the Valkyrie and the Defender in British or in neutral, only not in American, waters. Of course, there is not the least likelihood that anything will come of it. The owners of the Defender have made known their determination not to race the Valkyrie again, except for the America's Cup, which they hold themselves ready to defend against her at any time, waiving all the conditions of challenge. Even if they had not so decided, £1,000 would go a very short way toward paying the expenses of fitting out the Defender for a cruise abroad, refitting her for racing, and racing her.

Moreover, the offer indicates that the bankers in question retain some lingering doubts as to whether the Valkyrie or the Defender is the better boat. That doubt is confined to them. Nobody on this side entertains it. Neither does anybody on this side believe that Lord DUNRAVEN entertains it. His refusal to race unless an impossible guarantee were given to him against an interference which would presumably do one contestant as much harm as the other was accepted here as an acknowledgment of the superiority of the Defender, and also of his preference that that superiority should be taken on trust rather than that it should be more conclsuively proved. A yet more conclusive confession was commonly believed to be furnished by the extreme promptitude with which he stripped his boat, after giving the Defender a walk-over, before another series of races for the cup could be offered by the owners of the Defender or the New-York Yacht Club.

In any case, why the exception of "American waters"? The Valkyrie was built and sparred and canvased for the express purpose of regaining the America's Cup in American waters and in American September weather. If she cannot do that she does not fulfill the purpose of her creation. It is not impossible that the Valkyrie and the Defender may meet again, but it will not be to contest for the prize offered by the London bankers.

ONE EFFECT OF BOSS RULE.

It was remarked of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga that while it appeared to be made up of a body of men comparing favorably, on the average, with former Republican Conventions, it lacked the presence of men of distinction in public affairs. After DEPEW, MILLER, HISCOCK, FASSETT, and LEXOW had been named, there were present no other Republicans of sufficient prominence to provoke applause on their appearance or interest in their remarks.

Republicans who formerly were admired in the sections in which they live, and whose judgment and advice were considered as valuable and leading, were in the convention, but they were not much of it. Other Republicans, upon whose judgment the party has not yet learned to rely, and with whose names the party in the State may be excused for not being familiar, occupied the places of honor in the organization, and were quoted as the exponents of party policy.

The one man who invited attention to his presence as being unwelcome and unexpected to the majority was ex-Senator FASSETT, who manifested great satisfaction in being able to crow over the victory won by the Republicans of Chemung County against the hostile forces directed by the boss of the Republican State machine.

There were Republicans at Saratoga who fancied that the absence from the convention of many men of distinction in politics was to be attributed to the acquiescence by the party for many years in a policy that had permitted THOMAS C. PLATT to be the dominant Republican, to whose judgment all personal preferences as to candidates, policies, campaigns, the selection of delegates, the administration of laws, and the framing of new legislation were to be submitted and surrendered.

If the Republicans who were aware of this condition of the general suppression of the individual, and their own impotency to release the political spirits in prison, were right in their conjectures, Republican Conventions will continue to lose distinction until they will be nothing more than mere aggregations of puppets that play only parts controlled by the master of the marionettes, their distinguishing differences being those only of "make-up."

But it will be true, also, of all parties that consent to be controlled by machines under the direction of politicians who secure the mastery by the cultivation of sinister methods and the employment of agents so unscrupulous and insignificant that they will never be conscious of an aspiration for better government through parties. The policy that invites the participation in political conventions of men of opinions and the courage to express them will be fatal to Plattism in any party.

Gov. TILDEN believed in encouraging the aspirations of young men with a taste for political life, and in according to them all the opportunities for honorable party service and distinction that could be put in their way. Every man was to be used, and to be given employment, as far as possible, that would be congenial to him. The party that adopts and follows a theory of politics like this will make Platts impossible, and adherence to such a reasonable theory will add to rather than diminsh the number of members of its conventions conspicuous for character and worthy of confidence.

A WELL-WON HONOR.

A deserved honor awaits Gen. H. V. BOYNTON, the historian of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. Ex-Gov. JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Ohio, in an address incidental to the ceremonies attending the formal dedication of the National Park, acknowledged the obligation which Ohio and the country owes to Gen. BOYNTON for its opportunity to dedicate such a reservation and set it aside for a perpetual memorial.

Ex-Gov. CAMPBELL declared, and he undoubtedly spoke advisedly, that Ohio had set herself the task of erecting in the National Park a monument to Gen. BOYNTON, as a recognition of his service as a soldier and for his part as a civilian in the establishment of the park.

Only those who know how absolutely unselfish has been the devotion of Gen. BOYNTON to his work, and how largely he deserves the credit for the inception, planning, promotion in Congress and out of it of the work, can fully appreciate the magnitude of the task he has performed or the extent to which his overflowing zeal has inspired those who joined him, from the Union and Confederate sides, to assure completion of the undertaking in a fair, brotherly, National spirit.

When the time comes for Ohio to make good the promise of ex-Gov. CAMPBELL, the monument to Gen. BOYNTON may be erected on the slope of Missionary Ridge, where he fell wounded during the charge against BRAGG'S lines. But if Gen. BOYNTON were about to erect a monument to a fellow-soldier who felt as he feels, it is probable that he would prefer to put the memorial somewhere on Snodgrass Hill, where the Thirty-fifth Ohio fought under BRANNAN and BOYNTON to help Gen. THOMAS to win the name of "The Rock of Chickamauga."

THE BASEBALL SEASON.

The New-York public has been extremely apathetic this year over baseball, and no wonder. In fact, desirable as it is to encourage local pride, the manifestation of local pride in the performances of a "team" whose members may have been divided last year, and may be divided next year, among half a dozen other towns is rather absurd. Still, the feeling exists, and it is the business of the managers of baseball teams to take advantage of it and to minister to it by assembling a team that will attract gate money in profitable sums.

The New-York managers have not catered to their public at all successfully this season. Under favorable conditions—that is to say, when the local team is at or near the head in the competition—New-York is capable of providing as much gate money as any other city in the country. To make the game profitable here, however, it is necessary that the team should be among the best. That was the case this time last year, when the New-York team, though second in the list, was first in the estimation of the local patriot. It afterward justified his enthusiasm by playing a series of supplementary games with the actual winners, all which it won so easily as to make its superiority quite evident. The result of the season must have been a handsome profit to the stockholders.

The contrast with the present situation cannot be cheering to anybody, unless it be the baseball player who had charge of the team last year. Just now the still so-called "Giants" are eighth in a list of twelve, with some hope of rising to seventh and some fear of falling to ninth. It is not a spectacle which can be expected to excite the local patriot or lure his half dollars out of him to see such a collection perform. It is really requisite, if any money is to be made out of the game, that there should be something in it to excite enthusiasm, or at least interest, and, really requisite to this end, to provide good ball players. Until that is done, the large potential "gate" of New-York will remain uncollected.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The English Board of Agriculture has just issued a curious and suggestive report, showing what a great and sudden change has come over British agriculture. The report is for the year ending on June 4 last, and it establishes that within the year the area of Great Britain devoted to wheat has been diminished by over one-fourth. The reduction in percentage is 26.5, and in area 510,331 acres. The decrease is uniform throughout the island, but, of course, is mainly in England, since it amounts to far more than the total "wheat belts" of Scotland and Wales put together. Of the whole wheat area over 94 per cent. is English.

This is clear proof that foreign competition in wheat has at last proved too much for the British farmer to attempt to sustain. So great a diminution could not proceed from local or transient causes, but must be the result of a settled conviction of the hopelessness of continuing the struggle against countries where land is so much cheaper and agricultural labor not enough dearer to make an effective offset.

The natural question ensues, To what is the land hereafter to be devoted that has been withdrawn from wheat growing? There is a considerable increase in the acreage of potatoes, and an increase of land planted in "clover or rotative grass," though a decrease of "permanent grass land." But the main offset is a very surprising increase in the number of pigs raised. This increase is 494,405, equivalent to about one-fifth of the whole number. The American farmer should be much interested in this information. While he discovers that without a revival of the corn laws the British wheat market is wider open to him than ever, he cannot avoid apprehending that a renewed assault is about to be made upon the American hog, and that the pressure to have his pork declared unwholesome is likely to be stronger than ever before.

Evidently Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, better known to the public as "Gail Hamilton," is not yet entirely recovered from her recent serious illness. When in full possession of her mental and physical powers, Miss Dodge, as all who are familiar with her writings must be aware, is a woman little likely to mistake for objective phenomena those which are obviously subjective, and the ordinary effects of grave disturbances of the nervous system, such as those from which she suffered not many months ago. It is therefore lamentable that her friends, when they learned that she had written out the lingering memories of semi-delirious hours, should have been so unwise as to accept the record as glimpses of another world, and especially is it to be regretted that they hastened to submit it as such before the congregation of a Boston church. The matter will be talked about, of course, at great length by people whose minds are naturally foggy, and therefore inclined to what they dignify with the name of "mysticism," and the complete recovery of Miss Dodge cannot fail to be retarded when she sees that what would otherwise be for her only temporary delusion is seriously discussed by persons who she has reason to suppose are endowed with at least the average amount of common sense. When one lying at the point of death "sees" apparitions merely grotesque or impossible, no attention is paid to the case, except by the doctor in attendance, but if, as in this instance, the patient seems to converse with deceased relatives, and to behold places like those described in parables and poems, there is always some one to cry, "Wonderful!" and offer supernatural explanations of what are, after all, very simple and common facts. This is pathetic to some, ludicrous to others. Miss Dodge's friends should have guarded her better, and there is no excuse for their carelessness.

Judge Beekman took occasion yesterday, while trying a damage suit against the elevated railroad company, to criticise that corporation for its inveterate habit of fighting in the courts, as long as may be possible in each case, every claim upon its treasury, no matter how just, and no matter how inevitable it is that a settlement must be reached at last. Every one knows the truth of this accusation, just as every one knows how outrageously iniquitous is the policy it outlines. Judge Beekman suggested no remedy for the wrong, and apparently, under our laws as they exist, there is none. Until those laws are amended, of course the Manhattan company, which, while far from the only offender, is an egregious one, will continue to take advantage of legal technicalities and delays whenever its interests will be served by doing so, and will endeavor, by tiring out and putting to expense those whose property it has seized or injured, to deter men from bringing suit against this most insolent of capitalistic combinations. To take all and give nothing is always its object; not quite attainable, to be sure, but always earnestly sought. As to the ultimate wisdom of such a policy, there is grave doubt. The road is running a good many four-car trains, nowadays, at a season when five cars have always been crowded in other years. The recent statements of earnings, too, might give the Directors a hint that golden geese are not immortal.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Alexander H. Ritchie.

Alexander H. Ritchie, the well-known artist and engraver, died at New-Haven Thursday.

Mr. Ritchie was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1822, and was brought up in Edinburgh, where he made his early studies at Heriot's Hospital. He was apprenticed to the press builders, G. B. & P. Ritchie, while yet a boy, but, while learning the trade, found time to gratify his leaning toward art by studies under Sir William Allen, at the Royal Scottish Academy, in which he made such progress that he took four premiums during his first year as a student.

When he had completed the term of his apprenticeship, in 1843, he abandoned his trade altogether, crossed the ocean to Canada, commenced life over again as a portrait painter, and afterward took up the practice of steel engraving under Doney. From Canada he came to New-York, where his reputation as an artist and engraver was won. He held rank in his day as the foremost engraver in stipple and mezzotint in this country, and, in addition to painting portraits, produced several original compositions, noteworthy in their time, of which "Washington and His Generals," "Mercy Knocking at the Gate," and "Fitting Out Moses for the Fair" were the most important.

The portraits and smaller plates engraved by him are almost without number. His best-known large engravings are "Lady Washington's Reception," after Huntington; "The Death of Lincoln," which he painted from sittings given him by those present; "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation," after Carpenter; "Washington Entering New-York," "The First Blow for Liberty," and "Sherman's March to the Sea," after Darley, all of which enjoyed wide popularity. His portrait of his friend the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, which he painted early in the seventies, is now owned by Princeton College, where is also his portrait of Prof. Charles Hodge.

Mr. Ritchie was a member of St. Andrew's Society, and had been a member of the National Academy of Design since 1871. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Samuel Jackson Jacobus.

Samuel Jackson Jacobus, an old resident of Peekskill, and for many years one of its prominent citizens, died Thursday night. He was born in New-Jersey Aug. 17, 1815. He was always a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and in his younger days stood high in the councils of his party.

He was elected a Village Trustee in 1863. He was chosen President of the village the next year, and held the position for two years. He was Village Clerk in 1869, and held the office for three years. He was a Water Commissioner in 1882 and 1883, and before that had been elected Tax Receiver and to other offices of the town.

He was a prominent merchant for a number of years, but retired over thirty years ago, when he entered politics. He was twice married, one daughter surviving him. A son, Marks Jacobus, died suddenly in Newburg a few weeks ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James R. Langdon, one of Vermont's wealthiest and most respected citizens, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. He was Vice President of the Central Vermont Railroad, President of the Montpelier National Bank, and a Director of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad. He was born in Montpelier, Oct. 3, 1813. In the construction of the Central Vermont Railroad Mr. Langdon rendered important service. He helped to raise in Boston a one-million-five-hundred-thousand-dollar subscription to the stock of the road. He had been twice a member of the Legislature.

In the Cab of a Fast Locomotive.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The locomotive engineer is a remarkably placid fellow, with a habit of deliberate precision in his look and motions. He occasionally turns a calm eye to his gages and then resumes his quiet watch ahead. The three levers which he has to manipulate are under his hand ready for instant use, and when they are used it is quietly and in order, as an organist pulls out his stops. The noise in the cab makes conversation difficult, but is not as bad as that heard in a car when passing another train, with or without the windows open, and in looking out of the engine cab the objects are approached gradually, not rushed past as when one looks laterally out of a parlor car window. The fact is the engineer does not look at the side—he is looking ahead, and therefore the speed seems less, as the objects are approached gradually.

Those who have ridden at 90 miles an hour on a locomotive know that on a good road (and there are many such) the engine is not "shaken and swayed in a terrific manner," but is rather comfortable, and the speed is not so apparent as when one is riding in a parlor car, where only a lateral view is had. The engineer can be very comfortable if he is quite sure of the track ahead, and it is only in rounding curves or in approaching crossings that he feels nervous, and it is doubtful if it is any more strain to run a locomotive at high speed than to ride a bicycle through crowded thoroughfares. Judging by the countenances of the bicycle rider and the engineer, the engineer has rather the best of it.

Member of the Union Fifty-six Years.

From The Baltimore American.

The funeral of Mr. James C. Mills, the oldest printer of Baltimore, who died Tuesday, took place Thursday morning from his residence, 1,110 Clifton Place. The funeral services at the residence and grave were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thirkild. The honorary pallbearers were George P. Nichols, John M. Mills, J. Thomas Miller, and James G. Ross; active, James Stites, Edmund L. Barnes, James Rogers, David C. Foster, James H. McDowell, and Edward T. Shiel, all of Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12, and of which the deceased had been a member for fifty-six years. The interment was in Greenmount Cemetery.

Knows the Hebrew Bible by Heart.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

When Prof. Jacob Cooper of Rutgers was examined for admission to Yale in 1852, Tutor Talcott said to Mr. Cooper: "How much Greek have you read?" "Over 3,000 pages," was the reply. "You don't mean that, do you?" said Mr. Talcott. "Isn't it 3,000 lines?" "No, Sir," was the reply. "When I say pages, I mean pages." In later life he declared that if all the Hebrew Bibles in the world were destroyed he could reproduce the text from memory. Prof. Cooper's scholarship was recognized by the bestowal last Summer of a degree of LL. D. by Tulane University, the President of which, Prof. Johnson, was a member of the same class at Yale and remembers the incident cited above.

GUAYAQUIL AGAINST PLOTTERS

Alfaro Requested by Mass Meeting to Try Bowen and Trivino by Court-Martial —Prisoners at Quito.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 20.—At a mass meeting attended by about 5,000 persons resolutions were passed to-day requesting Alfaro to order the trial by court-martial of the unfaithful ex-Gens. Trivino and Plutarco Bowen.

Trivino and Dr. Chacon are locked up in the Panoptic prison at Quito. Bowen has been expelled from the army.

Resolutions of the same mass meeting request Alfaro to suspend El Globo, a journal which is charged with having published deceptive news in aid of the conspirators.

FIRE IN ST. CATHARINE'S, ONTARIO

Opera House Destroyed and a Number of Other Buildings Burning.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Sept. 20.—A fire, which threatens to cause the destruction of a large portion of the business section of the city, started about midnight.

The opera house is in ashes, and a number of buildings near by are in flames.

It is feared that the building in which the telegraph office is situated will be consumed.

A Terror of the Paris Police.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Of the many ways in which woman has of late asserted her supremacy over the lord of creation there is none, perhaps, more reprehensible than the violent measures adopted by Mlle. Blanche de Guérard, an ecuyère by profession, and by calling and self-election the terror of the police of Paris. Blanche was found to be suffering from the effects of alcohol in a wine merchant's shop in the Rue Saint-Sauveur, and a police agent was sent for. The following was the evidence he gave before M. Orsatti, Commissaire de Police: "The female equerry showed herself at first docile; she followed me quietly as far as the Rue Montmartre. There, with a bound, she leaped on my back, and placed herself astride on my shoulders. I summoned her twice to descend in the due form prescribed by law, but she, using her heels as spurs, urged me forward. Then, losing patience, I bent my back trying to make my burden totter off, but she had the legs solid, and squeezed my neck to the suffocating of it." The unhappy agent at last fell to the ground, and then, according to the procès verbal, Mlle. Blanche de Guérard danced the cancan over his head. She is now in the depot, and the magistrate has explained to her that, though she seems determined to ride a steeplechase to ruin, she must not do so on the back of a police agent.

Sermon Topics of To-day.

From The Chicago Interior.

It will not do for brethren of the pulpit to be so afraid of a sensation that they permit their hearers to doze off into a comfortable sleep. The preacher is wisest who knows how to keep from going too far; but at the same time who knows how to get out of the ruts. A late writer in The Homiletic Review insists that taking topics from the news of the day was not an apostolic practice. And yet Paul knew how to make the gladiator, the wrestler, the boxer, and the runner in athletic games texts for his spiritual exhortation. It is, however, in the training of the twelve by the great Master that we find how each event of current history was made to convey a heavenly lesson. Husbandman and fisherman, children playing in the market place, and housewives hunting for the lost piece of the wedding dowry, all were mirrored in his never-to-be-forgotten sermons. When the Tower of Siloam fell He noted it in His discourse. When Herod went to Rome "to receive a kingdom" He preached upon that event and its results. The sermonizing that illustrates all its lessons by reference to Greece and Rome, not to say Egypt and Assyria, will not be very sensational, neither will it be productive of great good. Men are more interested in to-day than in yesterday.

Woman's Trust in Men's Honesty.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Surely woman's ingenuity is unequaled. Witness the way she takes care of her key at the Summer hotel or boarding house. When a man takes up his abode at such a place he lugs his key around with him or leaves it at the office, and in almost any event he as likely as not loses it. But woman has discovered a new and sure way of disposing of the article. She doesn't lumber up her pockets with it, neither does she leave it at the office, and rarely, indeed, does she lose it. Her almost invariable habit is to thrust it under the strip of matting or carpet covering the entry before her chamber door, where it is supposed to repose in peace and safety. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that the little hump it produces in the carpet is by no means invisible to the naked eye. Nor is it without significance to the average understanding. What is more, there is a similar little hump before each neighboring bedroom door, so that a glance down the entry reveals a whole double row of such humps. They speak volumes of not only the ingenuity of woman, but of her sublime faith in human nature.

An Artist in Wax in Vienna.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Paris Débats relates an amusing story from Vienna. M. Weigl of that city is a man of original mind, and has long conceived that the vacuous gaze and allen smile of the wax figures used in fashion shops might be changed into something higher and nobler. The said figures are henceforth to possess a high educational value. Inspired with this idea, he abandoned the "veteras cerae," or ancient waxes of a primitive time, and copied the features of Mme. Ilka Palmaz and other leading artistes. For M Weigl is himself an artist in wax. This new form of realism took greatly, and the shops of nouveautés were the centre of admiring throngs. But other celebrities began to appear in other shops; the fashion mart of Vienna was fast becoming a museum of famous men and women. M. Weigl found that his great idea was being adopted by a disloyal competitor, and he has therefore caused this offender to appear before the tribunal, to pay a heavy fine, and promise to destroy the plagiarized busts. It is a pity that this invention was not introduced into England before general election. A portrait model of our successful member in gala dress would have been a great hit, and the defeated rival, clad in crêpe, would have made a valuable figure for the funeral warehouse.

Exactions of French Exchequer.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent writes: The occasional exactions of English income-tax collectors seem trifling compared with the demands of the French Exchequer. In England aggrieved taxpayers write to the papers. In France a victim of excessive dues has taken the more desperate course of attempting his life. A manufacturer of molasses—M. Guiot—has for several years appealed in vain (he ought to have known better than thus to waste his time) to the Minister of Finance to be refunded excess duties which he had been charged between 1873 and 1876. He claimed that £8,000 was owing to him. On this account he called on Monday on one of the chief officials of the Treasury and, taking out a revolver, said: "I have come to settle accounts with you." The official understood this to be a murderous menace, and ran out of his room, locking the door behind him. A report was heard, and on the door being opened the unfortunate

ROME'S MODERN FESTIVAL

Statue to Garibaldi and Parade of Soldiers and Laborers.

TWO EMBASSIES WERE DECORATED

Crispi Made a Speech Denying Offense to the Pope and Threatening Punishment to Aggressive Clergy.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The buildings throughout the city are literally covered with decorations. The streets have been thronged with people eager to witness the ceremonies of this principal day of the series of celebrations commemorative of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome.

It is noticeable that only the Embassies of the United States and England display flags. All the other embassies and legations abstain from participation in the fêtes.

The Pope went last evening to St. Peter's, where he spent an hour in prayer. His Holiness will perform a similar act this evening and again to-morrow.

The chief event of the day was the unveiling of a monument to the memory of Garibaldi on Janiculum Hill, in the presence of 50,000 wildly enthusiastic persons. King Humbert and the royal family, all the Court dignitaries and Cabinet Ministers, and numerous deputations of veteran Garibaldians, the latter with banners and bands of music, occupied the places of honor.

Premier Crispi delivered an oration eulogizing Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi as the saviors of Rome from foreign tyranny. He declared that there was no truth in the allegations that these fêtes were intended to be offensive to the Pope, who, as the head of the Church, he said, needed no artillery to secure its existence.

If Christianity could conquer the world without the aid of arms it was difficult to understand why the Vatican should desire a civil principality in which to exercise its functions. In no State, he declared, had the Church so much liberty as in Italy, and Catholics ought to be grateful for this to those who had striven to unify Italy by making Rome its capital.

Signor Crispi concluded by saying that if, despite the advantages which they enjoyed, the clergy should violate the laws or vituperate the country, their punishment would be prompt and inexorable.

A procession of great length marched this evening to the open space about the Porta Pia. A thousand flags were carried by the paraders. At the head of the procession were numerous delegates from the provincial communes. Next came pupils of the military schools and delegations from the Italian colonies abroad. These were followed by various bodies of Freemasons, after which came a long line of military, political, and workingmen's societies.

A feature of the parade which attracted much attention was a group of American riflemen who carried Italian and American flags. The whole procession made a magnificent and imposing spectacle. As the paraders passed the Austrian Embassy, there was some hooting by the men in line, which was caused by the fact that the embassy, like those of France and Russia, displayed no flag in honor of the occasion.

King Humbert has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Annunziata upon Gen. Cadorna, who commanded the troops that marched into Rome Sept. 20, 1870. This evening a gala dinner was given at the Quirinal.

CELEBRATIONS IN AMERICA.

A Banquet in Washington and Three Addresses in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Italians of Washington to-day celebrated the anniversary of the unification of their country. The celebration began with a street parade and was conducted by the local society known as the Unione e Fratelanza Italiana.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, received the society, about 400 in number, at his residence, on Connecticut Avenue, and gave them a luncheon. Patriotic speeches were made and a message to King Humbert, congratulating him on the unity of the Italian States, was sent by the society through Baron Fava.

A banquet, presided over by Baron Fava, was the concluding feature of the day's celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—This is the biggest holiday of the year among the Italians here. There was a parade this morning of several hundred men. After traversing the streets in the lower part of the city they had a picnic at Washington Park.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—In the forenoon the George Washington and Abraham Lincoln Societies of the Italian Epworth League marched with the Roma Band through the business streets of the city, to the equestrian statue of Washington, in the Public Garden. There an interesting exercise was carried out, under the direction of the Rev. Gaetano Conti of the George Washington Society.

The younger members of the league grouped themselves in front of the monument with their flags and banners and listened to three addresses. The first was in English, by the Rev. Mr. Di Lio, a missionary, who came over from New-York to assist in the day's exercises. He referred to the association between the freedom of the Italian States and the father of American liberty, and said that he hoped some day to see another statue rise in the Public Garden, a statue representing, as a companion to Gen. Washington, the Italian patriot, Garibaldi.

Then Mr. Conti spoke in Italian. He was followed by the Rev. J. F. Durao, who represents the Portuguese members of the league, and who spoke in Portuguese. At the conclusion of the exercises the monument was decorated with flowers. The principal celebration of the afternoon was in the form of a parade of the leading Italian societies of this city.

FESTIVALS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Parades and Banquets at Buenos Ayres and a Half Holiday at Lima.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 20.—The Italian colony made a splendid festival in parades, speeches, and banquets to-day, in celebration of Victor Emmanuel's entry into Rome and the unity of Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Sept. 20.—There was to-day a half-holiday in celebration of the Italian national anniversary. The exhibition in the public gardens was crowded. The Papal Nuncio received numerous visits of sympathy.

ITALIAN UNITY CELEBRATED.

A Parade in Fifth Avenue and Festivities in Harlem.

The United Italian Societies of this city began a two days' festival yesterday, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the unity of the Kingdom of Italy.

The celebration is the direct consequence of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and the wresting of Rome from the Pope. While the celebration seems to mean a jubilation over the downfall of the temporal power of the Papacy, yet, as the marching phalanx yesterday passed St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue—the only Catholic church on the line of march—a large proportion of those in the procession uncovered their heads, while others, more devout, crossed themselves.

The great wide doors of the cathedral were thrown open and seemed to invite the crowds into its cool and quiet precincts. Many persons entered to await the parade, and they spent their time inspecting the vast edifice and in prayers. When the procession reached the church they went out and cheered.

The starting points for the paraders was from Washington Square, in front of the statue of Garibaldi. Though crowds of people were on hand as early as 9 o'clock, it was 11:30 o'clock before the column began its march up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street.

At the head of the parade proper were about fifty bicycle riders, each one carrying the crossed and varicolored Italian standard beside the United States colors. Then followed a cordon of police, their marching standing out in strong contrast to that of the military organizations that followed them.

The Grand Marshals were on horseback and wore as a distinguishing sign a huge yellow sash, of silk, with long streamers. Then there seemed to be an endless clash of bands, a continuity of flashing colors.

There were crowds of Italian citizens along Fifth Avenue to applaud the marchers, but the majority massed themselves about Columbus Square, where the grand stand had been erected.

Mayor Strong reached the reviewing stand at 1 o'clock, just as the head of the procession swung into the square, and with him was an officer bearing the Mayor's flag in three sections. While the flag was being put together the Mayor was introduced to the assembled invited guests. Among them were Tax Commissioner Theodore Sutro and Mrs. Sutro, the Italian Consul General, G. Branchi; Alderman Ed ard Ware, Dr. Luigi Roversi, A. E. Cergia, S. Cantoni, N. Grilli, Dr. J. M. Malatesta, and Louis V. Fugazy.

Each organization in the procession saluted the reviewing stand as it passed, and many of the bands played American patriotic airs.

About 140 societies were represented by the 5,000 persons in the procession, and it took them an hour to pass a given point.

There were cavalrymen, with long, green plumes, red jackets, blue trousers; there were others in light blue and red uniforms, with a touch of yellow and green in them, and also infantrymen and civic societies in many colors.

Veterans of the war of 1870 rode in gayly decorated carriages, as did many of the societies. In one of the carriages were four young women, dressed in white, who showered the reviewing stand and the heads of Mayor Strong and Mrs. Sutro with flowers.

After the parade had disbanded the crowd made a rush for the grand stand, shouting: "Speech! Speech!"

Replying to these demands, Mayor Strong said that he was glad to see so magnificent an evidence of patriotism, and wished his auditors many recurrences of the day.

After the ceremonies at the Square the troops went to Brommer's Union Park, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue, where nearly 1,000 members of the civic societies had already gathered. There was music by several bands on the grounds and in the Casino, where dancing was going on. The exercises during the afternoon were of an informal character. Throughout the afternoon there were shooting contests for gold medals and cash prizes.

There was speaking in the evening in Italian and English by officers of the various societies represented. Antonia Zucco, President, presided. Among the speakers were Dr. Luigi Roversi and Prof. Aldrini.

A number of telegrams and cablegrams were read, among them one from Rome, signed by Dr. Zuchi, the representative of the United Societies at Rome. It read as follows:

Rome is in glory. The Mayor, Count Ruspoli, approves very much of the patriotic sense shown by Italians in New-York, and wishes success to the festival.

After the speechmaking there was a parade around the grounds and dancing, followed by fireworks and a balloon ascension. Six thousand persons were present during the evening.

Italians Parade in Brooklyn.

The Italian organizations of Brooklyn, numbering 700 men, paraded yesterday in front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by Acting Mayor Wallace.

The National, State, and city flags were flying from the city and county buildings in honor of the anniversary of Italian unity.

The local societies and their friends went in the afternoon to Schuetzen Park, where the seventh annual festival of the united societies for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Society of Brooklyn was held.

Mayor Schieren was named in the programme as one of the patrons.

The Day Observed in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The unification of Italy was celebrated by Italians here to-day. Two hundred of them went to New-York to take part in the parade, and as many more went over the Hudson to-night.

Prayers were offered in the Catholic churches to-night for the restoration of the power of the Pope in Rome. The services were well attended.

SCHOONER ANTOINETTE SEIZED.

A Nephew of Gen. Gomez Among the Alleged Filibusters on Board.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 20.—The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Hand, arrived here to-day with the schooner Antoinette, Bethel master, in tow. This vessel was seized last night by the McLane's launch near Pine Key, the noted filibuster rendezvous. The vessel was seized on suspicion of being a filibuster. Only seven Cubans were on board, and only a few arms were found. The Cuban General Gomez's nephew and a prominent young Cuban surgeon of Havana are among the party.

Capt. Hand turned the vessel and party over to the United States Marshal, and the men were released on bail. They will have a hearing to-morrow before Commissioner Julius Otto. In an hour after the McLane's arrival the wharves were thronged with Cubans, many of them having left their work in the factories.

The Spanish Consul received information of the massing of Cubans on Pine Key preparatory to embarking on a steamer for Cuba, and communicated this fact to Capt. Hand yesterday morning. The McLane sailed immediately for Pine Key. The McLane reports the Conde de Vanadito as cruising just outside the Florida reefs yesterday, between Sombrero and American Shoal.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN SAXONY.

Many Soldiers from Stettin Killed, Injured, and Missing.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—A railway train, with 1,200 soldiers on board, came into collision with a freight train standing at the station at Oederan, Saxony, last evening, demolishing a number of cars of both trains.

Twelve soldiers were instantly killed, and sixty were injured. Many others are missing, and the débris is being searched for their bodies.

The soldiers were returning from Stettin, where they had taken part in the military manoeuvres. Five cars of the soldiers' train and two of the freight train were smashed into small pieces.

In Prison, Though Germany Relents.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Count Emich of Alt Leiningen-Westerburg, who, with Olga Bauernfeind, was arrested about three weeks ago upon a warrant demanding his extradition to Germany on a charge of abducting a young girl named Lisette Schweishofer, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day. The Magistrate stated that the German authorities had withdrawn their demand for extradition, and the prisoner was, therefore, discharged. As Count Emich was leaving the courtroom he was rearrested on another charge.

Steamer Constantine in Collision.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The steamer Constantine, engaged in the coasting trade, was in collision to-day with the coal-carrying steamer Trevethick, near the mouth of the Tyne, and was cut to the water's edge. She was so badly damaged that it was found necessary to run her ashore on the rocks off Shields to prevent her from sinking. All of her crew were rescued by means of rocket lines and a lifeboat. The Constantine registers 798 tons, and the Trevethick 755 tons.

Bayard Will Extol Individualism.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The subject of the lecture which Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, will deliver before the Edinburgh Philosophical Society Nov. 7 is announced to-day. The lecture is entitled "Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Prosperity and Permanence," and contends broadly that individuals rather than aggregations of men have accomplished the most.

Chile Renounces British Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Foreign Office announces that Chile has renounced the commercial treaty between that country and Great Britain concluded in 1854. The treaty expires by limitation Sept. 3, 1896.

Waller's Family Reach Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 20.—The family of J. L. Waller, ex-United States Consul to Madagascar, now undergoing a term of 20 years' imprisonment in Clairvaux Prison, arrived here to-day from Mauritius.

England and Italy's Tunis Treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Le Journal says England has advised Italy that the latter can in no way rely upon English support in the event of France's condemning the commercial treaty between Italy and Tunis.

EVACUATION OF LIAO-TUNG

A Shanghai Dispatch Not Trusted by Washington Diplomats.

BRITISH CRUISERS CAUSE ALARM

A New Railway Line Building from Chin-Kiang to Tien-Tsin Will Dovelop the Southern Tea and Grain Region.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency here says that China expects to reoccupy Liao-Tung in October, and that Russia is pressing Japan to immediately evacuate that territory.

The Globe prints a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the British cruisers Aeolus, Spartan, Rainbow, and Caroline, and the sloop Daphne assembled unexpectedly at the outer anchorage there to-day, and subsequently proceeded up the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

The movement was made in consequence of threats having been made against foreigners residing in the interior of the empire. The Chinese officers, the dispatch adds, are greatly excited over the action taken by Great Britain for the protection of her subjects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—No importance is attached in well-informed quarters here to the report emanating from Shanghai that Russia is urging an immediate evacuation by Japan of the Liao-Tung peninsula, and that China expects to reoccupy that territory in October.

It is pointed out, in the first place, that Shanghai is too far removed from Pekin and Tokio to admit of authentic information regarding this matter being known there, and secondly, that whatever efforts Russia is making to secure the evacuation of the peninsula are known only at the Tokio Foreign Office, which guards its secrets jealously.

Information has been received here that the Chinese Government is preparing to build a new line of railway from Chin Kiang, an important commercial city in the southern part of the empire, to Tien-Tsin, in the north, a distance of 700 miles. The road will be useful not only for strategic and military purposes, but to afford more rapid communication between the two extremes of the country. It will also help to develop the extensive grain and tea region of the south.

INVESTIGATION AT CHENG-TU.

Members of the Commission Who Are to Begin Their Labor at Once.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Chinese Government has withdrawn its opposition to the proposed investigation on the part of this Government of the missionary riots that occurred at Cheng-Tu, in the Province of Szechuen, Western China. A dispatch was received this morning from Minister Denby announcing this fact, and saying that the commission would start at once.

The members of the commission are Sheridan P. Read, Consul at Tien-Tsin; Commander Francis R. Barber, naval attaché at Tokio, and Fleming D. Cheshire, interpreter of the United States Legation at Pekin. Fleming will act as recording secretary and keep the records of the commission, upon which the Chinese will also have a representation.

The Cheng-Tu riots occurred late in the Spring, but owing to the great distance from the coast and the inaccessibility of the place the news did not reach the telegraphic ports until many weeks had elapsed. No American lives were lost in the riot, but American mission property was destroyed. The British missions suffered more severely than did ours, lives of British subjects being taken and much property destroyed.

FUNERAL OF DELGADO PAREJO.

An Imposing Ceremony Attended by Prominent People of Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The funeral of Admiral Delgado Parejo, who was drowned by the sinking of the Spanish cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui off Morro Castle Wednesday night, took place to-day, with imposing ceremonies.

The services were attended by all the prominent naval, military, and civil officials, foreign representatives, and members of Havana society, and the route of the procession was lined with people.

Behind the hearse were five cars laden with wreaths, a number of which were sent by the agents of foreign steamship lines, and one from the representative of The New-York Herald.

Admiral Manuel Delgado Parejo entered the Royal Navy of Spain as a cadet in 1850.

He was made a Lieutenant in 1855, and, later, a navigating officer on the coasts of America, Asia, and Europe.

In 1865 he was ordered to the Cuban station, and placed in command of the cruiser Conde de Venadito—the first cruiser of that name.

In 1869 he was made a Post Captain and appointed to the frigate Navas de Tolosa. In 1878 he was placed in command of the training ship Carmen. In 1881 he was transferred to the Cuban station and appointed Captain of the Port of Havana. In 1892 he became chief of staff for its Minister of the Navy and was named a member of the technical staff of the navy. In June of this year he received the chief command of Spain's naval establishment on the Cuban station.

The late Admiral had served on the Cuban station with distinction and honor for nearly twenty-five years. He leaves a wife, a Cuban, and three children. He was a man of sterling character, great activity, and bravery.

FOUR BODIES WERE RECOVERED.

Curious Discovery in a Shark Caught in Havana's Harbor.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Four bodies were recovered to-day from the sunken cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui.

A large shark was caught in the harbor to-day, and was cut open, when it was found to contain two fleshless human legs and feet, besides other human bones. The legs and feet, although fleshless, were otherwise intact. The bones are believed to be the remains of some of the drowned members of the crew of the wrecked war ship, Sanchez Barcaiztegui.

STEAMER COMMODORE SEIZED.

Carloads of Boxes of Arms and of Ammunition on Board.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 20.—Under instructions from the Department of Justice to United States District Attorney Aycock, the steamer Commodore, at this port from New-London, Conn., was to-day seized by United States Deputy Marshal Bunting and the Captain and crew of the vessel placed under arrest pending an examination to take place to-morrow before United States Commissioner R. H. Bunting. The Commodore came here from New-York last Monday, with clearance papers from that port to Castagonia, United States of Colombia.

The ostensible purpose of her visit here was to replenish her coal bunkers and repair machinery. Thursday, however, she received and took on board two carloads of boxes, supposed to contain arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. The boxes came by express from New-York, each box marked "Charles Raymond, Southport, N. C." Capt. Dillon, master of the steamer, has engaged counsel and has telegraphed to the owners of the vessel in New-York.

THE CAPTURE OF BANES DENIED.

Spanish Minister Says the Report Is Purely Imaginary.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 20.—Señor E. Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister, to-day received cablegrams from Havana and Santiago de Cuba, anent the reported capture of Banes by the insurgents. The so-called incident is a pure creation of imagination. Banes is a small seaport on the north side of Cuba. It is a mere hamlet, engaged in the fruit trade. All seaports are in the hands of Spain. Twenty-four steam war vessels are constantly on the alert, as well as a number of war sloops heavily armed, the latter engaged in cruising.

Gomez Letters Rejected as Evidence.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—Judge Wales decided this afternoon not to admit the Gen. Gomez letters as evidence in the trial of the alleged Cuban filibusters.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE EDAM.

Lost Their Luggage and Were Hungry on Their Way to Plymouth.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Forty-nine survivors of the sunken steamer Edam arrived at Paddington station at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They were received by the agents of the Netherlands American Steamship Company, who provided them with food and saw them off by the night mail train en route for Holland. Men, women, and children alike looked comfortable and contented.

Some of them conversed with a reporter of The United Press, to whom they said that they had been brought on the deck of the Edam so hurriedly and so quickly put into the boats that they had no time to look after their effects. The luggage of some of them was taken into the boats, but there was no room for it and it was thrown overboard. They were unable to take any food with them, and they suffered keenly from hunger until they reached Plymouth.

No serious episodes occurred, and they were treated well by everybody. A number of residents of Plymouth went with them to the railway station, and bade them farewell. Dr. Brackwell, the ship's physician, continues in charge of the party. The crew of the Edam remain at the Sailors' Home in Plymouth, as they will be wanted to testify at the legal inquiry concerning the collision.

The steamer Turkistan, which sunk the Edam, has been examined at Cardiff. The plates covering twenty feet of her stem are bent, but there is only a small quantity of water in her forepeak and water-tight compartment. The Turkistan was light, and only drawing nine feet of water forward, which is supposed to account for the small damage she sustained in the collision.

THE TURKISTAN AT CARDIFF.

Officers and Crew Knew Nothing of the Edam Until the Collision.

CARDIFF, Sept. 20.—The steamer Turkistan, which collided with and sank the Netherlands-American Line steamer Edam off Start Point yesterday morning, has arrived here. Her bows are badly stove.

Her officers and crew declare that they did not see the Edam or any other vessel, the fog being so dense, and the first intimation they had of the nearness of a ship was the actual collision with the Edam.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN LONDON.

Jobbers Unjustly Exact that It Keep Longer than Other Fruit.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The quality of the California fruit brought over by the steamer New-York did not differ from that of the consignment of last week. The bulk of the shipment was pears, of which there were 2,500 boxes.

The prices realized were about the same as the prices ruling in New-York. This was due to the unjust complaints made by the jobbers against the keeping qualities of the fruit, they demanding that the American fruit shall keep several days, while they sell English and French fruit the day that they receive it.

The California fruit agents here claim that this is unfair. The entire shipments of fruit thus far have failed to pay, but the agents are determined to make changes in the English methods, so that the fruit shall be retailed as soon as it arrives.

Peaches and plums in small lots brought good prices. The sample parcels of grapes comprised in the consignment were a failure, not being of as good quality as the native hothouse grapes, which are usually eaten here.

Bordeaux Electrical Exhibit Burned.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—The fire in the exhibition buildings last night was confined to the pavilion devoted to the display of electrical apparatus, which was totally destroyed.

A DAY OF GREAT DISCOMFORT

Average Temperature of Yesterday the Greatest in Twenty Years.

To tell New-Yorkers that the weather of yesterday was disagreeable would probably offend them—that is, if at any time during the day or evening they did more than to exist.

Some of them, however, may have been so disgruntled at the idea of September giving them such a roasting that they could not be hired to look at a thermometer and were too weary to give even a flashing thought to the humidity, the cause of all the discomfort.

The mercury at the Weather Bureau at 3 A. M. was at 67°, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer indicated 68°. There was a steady climbing from that hour, the highest mark being reached at 4 P. M., when on the Manhattan Life Building the mercury was at 86°, and in front of THE TIMES Building 80°. The drop to 79° at midnight was slow and unappreciated.

The average temperature in Printing House Square was 74.62° and at the Weather Bureau 77.50°. The corresponding Weather Bureau average of last year was 70.20°, and the average for the corresponding date for the last twenty years was 65°.

The Weather Bureau says to-day will be fair. It makes no mention of the probable circumstances of the fairness.

John Hickey, thirty-eight years old, of 38 Goerck Street, was overcome by the heat yesterday in front of 71 Mangin Street. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Denis Finn, a driver, of 325 East Thirtieth Street, was overcome at Pier 25 East River. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and was then taken home by a friend.

Clara Morris's Engagement.

"Raymonde," in which Clara Morris acted at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Wednesday afternoon, and which will be repeated there to-night, is an English version of the "Monsieur Alphonse" of the younger Dumas. The original play dates from the middle seventies, and an English adaptation of it was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1875. "Raymonde," the present play, was first done at the Union Square Theatre in Mr. Palmer's time, during one of Miss Morris's engagements there. As Mme. Montaglin, the wife of the bluff old sea Captain, she has a rôle that is powerful and fear-compelling, and she plays it with zeal and sympathy. Another powerful performance of hers this week has been in "Miss Moulton," the French form of the "East Lynne" plot. She draws as well as ever, and her acting is followed with amazement and sympathy every night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Gov. George F. Drew of Florida is at the Astor.

—Samuel H. Cramp of Philadelphia is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator John Raines of Carandaigua is at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Hale of Massachusetts, is at the Normandie.

—Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg and Louis Lorillard are at the Waldorf.

—James A. Gary of Baltimore and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt are at the Holland.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, is at the Brunswick.

—The Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore and Richard Croker are at the Murray Hill.

—T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

7:25 A. M.—26 University Place; Frank La Pierre; damage slight.
7:30 A. M.—178 Lincoln Avenue; Ralph Sabtallo; damage trifling.
1:20 P. M.—52 Orchard Street; Jacob Fliegman; damage trifling.
1:40 P. M.—2 East Thirtieth Street; William Carey; no damage.
2:25 P. M.—12 Duane Street; Typographical Union No. 6; no damage.
3:30 P. M.—90 Pitt Street; Louis Esker; no damage.
3:30 P. M.—44 Perry Street; John Corneth; damage, $7,000.
3:40 P. M.—124 Second Avenue; Vincent Gors; damage, $15.
4:45 P. M.—81 Allen Street; Mollie Underberger; damage trifling.
7:00 P. M.—325 Fifth Street; Joseph Lazorons; damage trifling.
11:55 P. M.—26 Washington Street; James McDonald; damage, $10.

Latest Arrival.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen Sept. 8, via Christiansund, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8::30 P. M.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY A CAR

Brooklyn's Trolley Responsible for the Death of John Petterson—A Boy's Nose Broken.

John Petterson, eighty-five years old, who lived at 1,515 Fulton Street, near Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed last night by a trolley car.

He was crossing Fulton Street directly opposite his house at 6:25 o'clock, and in trying to get out of the way of a car going east, ran in front of one going west.

It was Trolley Car 217 of the Fulton Avenue line, in charge of Motorman H. W. Hall. Petterson was knocked down. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his home in an ambulance. His skull had a compound fracture and he was otherwise bruised. He died an hour after the accident.

William Wilson, six years old, of 136 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, while running across Myrtle Avenue at North Portland Avenue last evening, was knocked down by Trolley Car 2,437 of the Meeker Avenue line. The boy received a compound fracture of the nasal bone. Owing to the quick work of the motorman, Frank Tutty of 485 Humboldt Street, the car was brought to a standstill with the front wheel upon the boy's trousers.

Those who witnessed the accident said that the motorman was not to blame, but that he had by his quick work saved the boy's leg.

FIVE GALLONS OF WINE FOR THREE MEN

Possibly Fatal Results of a Wager Made by Vineland Italians.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 20.—Two Italians who started out last night to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Rome, and then drank five gallons of wine within an hour on a wager, are in danger of dying. A third man, who did his share of the drinking, was not affected in the least.

Philip Venischo, Amela Mengenigon, and Paul Calischo, three farmers living a few miles out, drove into East Vineland last night and went to a hotel where a number of their countrymen had arranged to meet and celebrate the anniversary. Considerable wine was drunk during the evening, and the crowd became hilarious. When this stage had been reached, a wealthy winemaker offered a wager that no three men in the room could drink five gallons of wine, which he would supply, within an hour. The three men named accepted the wager, and the forfeits were posted.

The winemaker left the hotel, went home, and procured five gallons of his oldest wine. The wine was drawn off into bottles and the men set about their task. In fifty-two minutes the last drop of wine had disappeared and the three divided the wager.

Within ten minutes after the wine had been consumed Venischo was taken sick. His face became pale and he complained of pains in the stomach. Finally, he appeared to become paralyzed, and his blood appeared to cease to flow. He was unconscious when a physician reached the hotel. Mengenigon showed similar symptoms five minutes later.

The physician pumped out the wine from both and worked over them all night. They recovered somewhat before morning, but late this evening the doctor said they were still in danger of death.

Calischo, who drank more of the five gallons than either of the others by a bottleful, as he drank his share before the others, and took half a bottle from each, was not in the least affected by his excess, save to become ordinarily and commonly drunk.

NEW ENGINEERING SCHOOL PROJECTED

New-Londoners Want One Like That at Woolwich Established There.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 20.—An effort is being made to establish a naval engineering school here similar to that at Woolwich, England, which is recognized as the most important institution of its character in the world, where the engineering problems confronting the profession may be properly investigated and the interests of the navy thereby advanced.

A plan was presented by interested parties to-day to the Mayor, the President of the Board of Trade, and leading citizens, with the result that the Board of Trade will meet next Monday evening to consider and act upon the matter.

Such an institution has the indorsement of the highest naval authorities, and has been freely discussed in naval literature. Secretary Herbert will be asked to give the matter his sanction. The outline of the plan of the engineers of the experimental station is understood to be to establish the school where there is deep water, where experiments may be made with boats and at a convenient distance from manufacturing and engineering centres.

An engineering officer of rank will be in charge, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and testing outfits for standardizing indicators, gauges, and other instruments now at the navy yards will be kept at the school. A post-graduate course of instruction will be provided for assistant engineers, with promotions from naval cadets.

TRIED TWICE TO KILL HERSELF

Miss J. N. Irwin Fell Overboard While Undressing to Drown Herself.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 20.—Miss J. N. Irwin, sixty years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made two attempts at suicide here to-night.

She visited the undertaking establishment of N. W. Fairlamb & Son, and left $45 with the clerk, telling him to give it to Mr. Fairlamb, and that she would call again. Ten minutes later she was taken from Chester Creek by George Oglesby, proprietor of a music store, who heard her cries of distress. She had intended to jump overboard, and while disrobing in the darkness fell into the creek. She grasped some piling and held on until rescued.

She had previously attempted to jump from a passenger train, but was caught in the arms of Matthew McGrann, a baggagemaster, and the two had a rough-and-tumble roll in the streets. The woman is now at the hospital, and will be taken care of by friends. She is a woman of refinement by friends. She is a woman of refinement, and formerly lived here, where she is prominently connected. The woman is rational, but very much depressed in spirits, and says she has contemplated self-destruction for some time.

A LABOR LAW DECISION

Payment of Current Rate of Wages the Question Involved.

The case of William Ferris and Albert Kitto, master painters, charged with violating the labor law in failing to pay the prevailing rate of union wages to painters employed by them in August last, was called for examination before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Court, yesterday.

For the prosecution a walking delegate of the Painters' Union testified that three painters employed by the accused for three days in August last received pay at the rate of $3.50 a day each, or $10.50 each for the three days, and that each was obliged to return $1.50 to his employers, thus making their pay only $3 per day. The union rate of wages prevailing at that time was $3.50 a day.

Several other witnesses testified that the rate of wages in August was $3 a day, and on their evidence the Magistrate dismissed the case.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—The six-ton steel door of the Indiana National Bank's money vault was opened this morning. The contents of the vault, $2,000,000 in currency, were found to be intact, and the interior was not damaged by the fire which destroyed the building Tuesday.

IPSWICH, S. D., Sept. 20.—The two main business blocks of this town burned last night. The loss is $60,000; insurance, $20,000. The Bank of Ipswich was burned out, but the contents of its safe and vault were uninjured.

HARRISON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Frederick Ely's furniture store, The Kearney Record office, and Henry Winter's house furnishing store were damaged by fire this morning; total loss, $14,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—Six dry kilns of the E. M. Short Lumber Company at Washington burned; loss, $120,000; insurance, $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—C. F. Blanke's coffee importing house on South Second Street burned; loss, $100,000, fully insured.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 20.—The Murphy Lumber Company's mill burned; loss, $125,000; well insured.

Time Is Lost

when you look for Furniture at better prices than at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

MISS VANDERBILT ENGAGED

Announcement of Her Betrothal to the Duke of Marlborough Made at the Hotel Waldorf.

It was said last night that the Duke of Marlborough had announced his engagement to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The announcement was made at the Hotel Waldorf by the Duke and Creighton Webb.

The Duke and Mr. Webb, who is a relative of the Vanderbilts, arrived at the Waldorf on Wednesday. They left the hotel to go visiting about 10 o'clock, and had not returned up to midnight.

The Duke will leave for Niagara Falls this morning.

Collecting It.

From Puck.

Gummey—Young Harkins says his rich wife is all the world to him.
Landers—I know. He also says the world owes him a living.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 739 and 741 Broadway, will sell at auction TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY afternoons, September 24th and 25th, at 3 o'clock,

the LIBRARY of the late EDWIN BARTLETT, comprising a large number of Rare and Standard Works in all departments of Literature, all in exceptionally clean and desirable condition.

Thursday, at 3 o'clock,
A collection of miscellaneous BOOKS.

Auction Sales of BOOKS daily. Catalogues may be had from the Auctioneers.

Hats—Burke's Fall Styles now ready. Quality unexcelled. Silk hats, $6. Derby hats, $3 and $4. Every hat guaranteed. 210 Broadway.

Espenscheid's Hats for gentlemen are unsurpassed. Salesroom, 118 Nassau St.

DIED.

CARLETON.—At Hot Springs Hotel, Yellowstone National Park, on the 17th inst., William F. Carleton of Brookline, Mass., aged 48 years 17 days, from Bright's disease.
Date of funeral services will be announced later.

CROCKETT.—On Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, James Crockett.
Funeral services at his late residence, 33 West 26th St., on Monday, Sept. 23, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DYKMAN.—At Lake George, Sept. 18, 1895, Emily Trowbridge, wife of Jackson O. Dykman.
Funeral at her late residence, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 21, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

HOLDEN.—On Friday, Sept. 20, at his residence, 150 West 62d St., William Henry Holden.
Funeral services at the Ascension Memorial Church, 255 West 43d St., on Sunday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers.

LOCKWOOD.—At Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 20, William Wisner, son of I. Ferris and Sarah Wisner Lockwood, aged 2 years.
Funeral at Litchfield Monday afternoon.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, Jennet, wife of Adam C. Martin.
Funeral service at her late residence, 1,976 Madison Av., Saturday, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock.

MASON.—Suddenly, at Mount Pocono, Pa., on Sept. 19, Euphemia Prevost, daughter of the late Rev. Ebenezer Mason.
Funeral services from her late residence, 32 West 129th St., on Monday afternoon, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., suddenly, Sept. 20, 1895, N. Denison Morgan, in the 77th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—At Morristown, N. J., Sept. 19, 1895, James Van Beuren Reynolds, in his 20th year, eldest son of Emily A. Van Beuren and the late W. James H. Reynolds.
Funeral service will be held at the residence of his mother, No. 29 West 14th St., Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RICH.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, Charlotte C., wife of Dr. George H. Rich, 19 East 75th St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RITCHIE.—In New-Haven, on Sept. 19, Alexander H. Ritchie, N. A., in the 74th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 264 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

New Publications.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

By Professor Henry M. Baird. With maps. 2 vols. 8vo, $7.50.

These two volumes of Prof. Baird's conclude the great historical series begun in his "Rise of the Huguenots in France."

Prof. Baird has established for himself a high and secure position among historians. * * * His style is very clear and correct, his preparation is conscientious and thorough; he possesses great skill in the selection and arrangement of his material, and he has given us a thoroughly interesting and valuable work.—Nation.

The Rise of the Huguenots in France.
With maps. 2 vols. 8vo, $5.00.

The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre.
With maps

AFTER ATHLETIC HONORS

Great Britain Will Try to Defeat the American Champions.

THE INTERNATIONAL GAMES TO-DAY

London Athletic Club Men and the New-York Boys Ready For the Fray—Chances of the Competitors.

Great Britain and America will be represented in a struggle for athletic supremacy at Manhattan Field this afternoon. Twenty-two athletes wearing the colors of the London Athletic Club will meet twenty-two young men representing the New-York Athletic Club, though several members of each team are more closely allied to other clubs than to that which they represent on this occasion. The sports are, therefore, rather international than interclub affairs, though projected and managed by the New-York Athletic Club.

The games will begin promptly at 2:30 with the half-mile dash, in which Frederick S. Horan and William E. Lutyens, both of the Cambridge University team, will represent the London Athletic Club, against Champion Charles J. Kilpatrick of Albany and Henry S. Lyons, the selected pair to represent the New-York Athletic Club. This is expected to be one of the sharpest contests of the meeting, and as the start and finish will be directly in front of the grand stand, the men making the circuit of the pear-shaped track twice, it will be a very appropriate introduction. The Englishmen confidently expect Horan to place this event to their credit, while the New-York boys feel sure that Kilpatrick will land the elaborate gold medal to add to his collection of grandly-won trophies.

It is to be hoped that the managers of the games will keep out of the infield such a mob of beribboned and useless "officials" as cluttered up the infield a week ago at the amateur championship meeting. They were neither useful nor pleasing to the eye then, and such a horde of men will be a positive nuisance if they insist on forcing their way to the field and posing there this afternoon. The fewer the officials the more satisfactory it will be to the spectators and to the contestants in the games as well.

That there will be a big crowd to see the sports is guaranteed by the large advance sale of seats. The months of correspondence that have preceded the games, and the weeks of practice that have followed have served to whet the public appetite for a glance at the athletes whose doings have been daily chronicled in the newspapers. As it has an international character, this will give added zest to the sports. Even cricket will attract spectators when there is an international color to it.

The New-York Athletic Club has had men constantly at work at Manhattan Field, until the tracks and the plots for the field events are in perfect condition. The grand stands are to be decorated with the colors of the London and New-York Athletic Clubs and the flags of Great Britain and America. Boxes and blocks of seats have been secured by parties of gentlemen and ladies, and, as the latter will be resplendent in Autumn costumes, the scene will be a gay one.

In order that every one may have an opportunity to see all of the eleven contests on the card, one will be finished before another is begun, and field and track events will not be in progress at the same time, as is the usual custom. With but eleven events to decide, and with the games beginning at 2:30 sharp there will be no trouble in completing the programme long before dark. To accommodate people who have not secured reserved seats, the gates will be opened at 12:30 o'clock, in order to prevent crowding.

The order in which the events will be decided and the men named as competitors, though but two men from each club will take part in each event, are as follows:

880-YARD RUN.

LONDON A. C.	NEW-YORK A. C.
Frederick S. Horan,	Charles J. Kilpatrick,
William E. Lutyens,	Henry S. Lyons,
E. J. Wilkins,	Alfred J. Remington.
Horace J. Davenport,	
Charles H. Lewin.	

100-YARD RUN.

Charles Alfred Bradley,	Bernard J. Wefers,
Alfred R. Downer,	John V. Crum,
Gilbert Jordan,	Thomas I. Lee.
Eustace H. Wilding,	
H. G. Steavenson,	

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

Reginald Williams,	Michael F. Sweeney,
Alan B. Johnston.	S. A. W. Baltazzi.

ONE-MILE RUN.

William E. Lutyens,	Thomas P. Conneff,
Frederick S. Horan,	George W. Orton.
Horace J. Davenport,	
Godfrey Shaw,	
Charles H. Lewin.	

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT.

Edward J. Watson.	George R. Gray,
	W. O. Hickok,
	James S. Mitchell.

220-YARD RUN.

William Fitzherbert,	Bernard J. Wefers,
Gilbert Jordan,	John V. Crum,
Alfred R. Downer,	Charles W. Stage.
H. G. Steavenson.	

120-YARD HURDLES.

Godfrey Shaw,	Stephen Chase,
William J. Oakley,	Ernest H. Cady,
Lionel E. Pilkington,	George B. Hatch.
Walter M. Fletcher,	
Reginald Williams.	

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER.

George S. Robertson,	James S. Mitchell,
Alan B. Johnston.	Harry P. Crozs,
	W. O. Hickok.

440-YARD RUN.

W. Fitzherbert,	Thomas J. Burke,
Gilbert Jordan,	George M. Sands,
A. R. Downer,	Irving Brokaw.
C. H. Lewin.	

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

William J. Oakley,	Elwood B. Bloss,
Wallingford Mendelson,	Lewis P. Sheldon,
Reginald Williams.	Robert T. Lyons.

THREE-MILE RUN.

Frederick S. Horan,	Thomas P. Conneff,
William E. Lutyens,	George W. Orton,
E. J. Wilkins,	Charles J. Kilpatrick,
Horace J. Davenport.	Edward C. Carter.

There will be no trouble about Hickok, the big weight and hammer thrower from Yale competing. The protest against him, made because he was charged with competing in unregistered games, has been disallowed. This was decided by a mail vote of members of the Atlantic Association, and he will compete with a clean athletic bill of health, so to speak.

As but two men can represent a club in each event, the selection of the home team has been a very difficult matter. The 100-yard dash is, perhaps, the best example. The men training were John V. Crum, "the Iowa wonder," who won the intercollegiate sprints so handily in the Spring, and later was credited with 0:09 4-5 for 100 yards; Thomas I. Lee of New-York, who was invincible at this time last year, but who had been unable to get into his best form this season; Goodwin, from Louisville, who was credited with better than even time, and Bernard J. Wefers of Lawrence, Mass., a discovery of "Mike" Murphy, who finally proved his superiority over all others at the championships last Saturday. In fact the championships meeting was the closing test, and from the results the make-up of the team was finally decided.

The London Club had even more difficulty in getting together the best men, for the reason that the men had to be chosen so long before the contest was to take place.

The programme is unique, in that it starts off with the half-mile run instead of the 100-yard dash, as is customary in American meetings. The New-York Athletic Club will be ably represented by Charles J. Kilpatrick of Albany. He will be supported by H. S. Lyons, who can make the pace to suit Kilpatrick. F. S. Horan will be first string for the London Athletic Club, and the man whom the visitors count for landing the event. His forte has always been the three-mile run, but he has proved himself a worthy competitor of Kilpatrick at this distance, and a most exciting contest may be expected in this event.

The 100-yard dash is the second event, and promises to be one of the best of the day. Bernard J. Wefers is first string for the New-York Athletic Club, and John V. Crum second. Wefers did "even time" in the 100-yard dash last Saturday, but it is reported that five of the seven watches caught it at 0:09 4-5. Contrary to some reports, Crum has nothing to complain of his treatment at Travers Island, and expresses himself as more than pleased at the reception he received from the athletes and the trainer. The London men rely on Charles A. Bradley in this event. His trials lately have been very fast, and he is a very strong runnner for the distance. Alfred R. Downer, the so-called "Flying Scotchman," was expected to be second string, but it is doubtful if he will run, as he is suffering from the effects of a breakdown incurred just before leaving England. He will be replaced by A. E. Steavenson. With such remarkable men, trained for the very day, the sport will be of the highest order and the time equally good.

The next event on the programme is one which can be safely placed to the credit of the New-York team. Michael F. Sweeney stands without a peer as the greatest high jumper in the world. S. A. W. Baltazzi, Sweeney's clubmate, will fight it out for second place with Reginald Williams. Allan B. Johnston will be second string for the Englishmen. With the turf in good condition, Sweeney will in all probability create a new record.

The mile-run will follow the high jump. T. P. Conneff, the first string for the New-York Club, should win this event, if in the condition he was a few weeks ago, when he broke the record. George W. Orton will support Conneff. William E. Lutyens of Cambridge carries the hopes of the London Athletic Club, but he can hardly be expected to win, though he is a plucky runner and a good finisher.

The New-York representatives will be the same for the 220-yard dash as for the 100. The absence of Downer from the English team will mean more here than in the 100-yard dash, as Bradley cannot hold full speed for this distance, and Downer was relied upon to win. Gilbert Jordan of Oxford, the quarter-miler, will be first string and Bradley the second. They can hardly be counted on to win from Wefers and Crum.

The next event will be one of the prettiest of the day, and probably one of the closest—the 20-yard hurdle race. The Captain of the English team, Godfrey Shaw, will be first string for the visitors, and William J. Oakley second string. Stephen Chase and Ernest H. Cody will represent the New-York team. The former holds the world's record, but he will be pushed to his utmost to beat Shaw, who has been doing some very fast trials. Both sides are confident of winning this event.

The quarter-mile race, the next on the programme, is another uncertain event. In W. Fitzherbert and G. Jordan, two fair-haired Saxons, the visitors have a strong combination. Against them will be pitted Thomas J. Burke of Boston, the American champion, and George Sands.

Edward B. Bloss is counted on winning the running broad jump for the New-York team. The second string, Lewis P. Sheldon, has been laid up with a lame foot. William J. Oakley and Reginald Williams are the English representatives. They may push Bloss, as he is erratic and has "off days."

The three-mile run is an event which it is almost certain the Englishmen will capture. Against Wilkins and Horan, Conneff and the New-York Athletic Club's second string, either Orton, Kilpatrick, or E. C. Carter, cannot well hope to prevail.

In the weights the New-York men will have it all their own way. George R. Gray will win the shot, with Hickok a good second, and James S. Mitchell, the world's champion, is unapproachable with the hammer. H. P. Cross, the second string with the hammer, will throw it yards further than the best Englishman. Edward J. Watson will be the shot-putter for the visitors, and George S. Robertson of Oxford and Alan B. Johnston of Cambridge the hammer men.

Summing up the events, it seems that the New-Yorks have four events sure, in the shot, hammer, high jump, and mile run, and are reasonably sure of one of the sprints. The Englishmen can be sure of but one event—the three-mile run—but will probably take the 120-yard sprint. This leaves the quarter-mile, the hurdle race, the broad jump, and the half-mile unknown quantities.

The American athletes, who have been in training at Travers Island, spent a very quiet day yesterday. Trainer "Mike" Murphy does not believe in hard work for his men prior to so important an occasion as to-day's, when the athletic honors of two nations are at stake. None of the men was permitted to do any work yesterday afternoon, although all were allowed to indulge in the lightest kind of exercise in the forenoon. For the past week Trainer Murphy has been gradually taking the brakes off his men until they were under little or no pressure when the work ceased yesterday morning.

Murphy says his men are now all in the pink of condition, and ready to make the best efforts of their lives. He gathered his flock of cracks around him after luncheon yesterday and took them up the Sound for a sail on the club's steam launch Minstrel—that is, he took all who would go. John V. Crum, the Western sprinter, was among those who did not go. Crum has his own ideas about water. He was born and raised on land, learned to run on the land, and says the land is good enough for him for the remainder of his days.

Sweeney and Hickok also remained behind. Hickok has done no work for the last two days further than to fish, a sport of which he is passionately fond. He caught twenty-four snappers yesterday, and was as proud of his achievement as he could possibly have been had he beaten Mitchell by ten yards in throwing the hammer. He said he has been doing nothing but resting for the last two days, and that he never felt stronger or better in all his life than he does at present.

Trainer Murphy and his boatload of twenty-three to twenty-five athletes did not return from their pleasure trip until nearly 6 o'clock, and then there was such a hustle of hungry men from the boathouse to the dinner table that it was impossible to weed out the high jumpers and weight throwers from the sprinters. They seemed to be all sprinters, and record-breakers at that, and it would have been a sad day for the Englishmen if they had attempted to keep pace on this occasion.

Trainer Murphy is not the kind of man to run down his own material. So he is liberal enough to claim that his men are in such perfect condition that he believes they will win every event.

W. H. Robertson, better known as the "Sparrow," who has a wide reputation as a trainer of runners, has spent considerable time at Berkeley Oval with the English athletes since their sojourn in this country, and he is of the opinion that the London men will capture the 100-yard dash and the half-mile run, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

A. B. George, the well-known amateur runner, who also has been getting a line on the Englishmen, goes Robertson one better, by claiming that the visitors will also capture the quarter-mile run.

The English athletes at the Berkeley Oval all felt the effects of yesterday's scorching hot weather.

"Is this the kind of weather you are going to give us to-morrow?" asked one of them, as he sat on the broad veranda of the Oval clubhouse, fanning himself with one hand, while using the other to mop the great beads of perspiration from his forehead. "If it is, you need not look for us to smash any records."

Capt. Horan of the Cambridge team sat in an easy rocking-chair, reading a book and trying hard to keep cool. Fitzherbert's sunburn looked redder than ever, and he now has the honor of being the only one of the athletes who sports a mustache. All the others having sacrificed those facial appendages a few days ago, that of Capt. Godfrey Shaw of the London team going with the rest. "The fact is, no one in the crowd had a decent mustache, so we all took them off, except Fitzherbert, and he couldn't be induced to part with his,' was the explanation given.

It was a day of rest for the athletes yesterday. Capt. Shaw does not believe in working too hard just before a big contest, so the men simply did enough to keep well limbered up. Bradley, however, believes in hard training right up to the last moment, and he ran several fast dashes of sixty yards yesterday morning and afternoon in his usual time of 0:06 2-5. He was feeling splendid yesterday despite the hot weather, and can be counted on to make the race of his life to-day.

Horan, the long distance champion of the team, who is looked upon by his confreres as a pretty sure winner of this event, was the only member of the team except Bradley who got out on the track in the afternoon as well as in the morning. He expects to run in the half-mile to-day, and his showing yesterday was very favorable. He ran easily and at a fast clip. Jordan did a little active work in the morning in preparation for the 220-yard run, and Steavenson also did a few short sprints in fine form.

Oakley took a few trials at the hurdles and did a little broad jumping.

Williams did no high jumping at all, and, although practically out of the contest, is one of the best-natured fellows on the team, and apparently feels as happy as though he were going to overjump the record holder, Sweeny. He is going in the games, however, but says if he clears 5 feet 9 inches he will be doing well.

Wilkins, Lutyens, and all the other men except Downer, are in good shape and will give their competitors a warm race to beat them.

Capt. Godfrey Shaw, the hurdler, did not do any track work yesterday. He has not been feeling first-rate for two or three days, and, although somewhat better yesterday, deemed it prudent not to exert himself, and so spent the day quietly in and around the clubhouse. Should anything happen that he should not be in tiptop shape to-day, his comrades will feel greatly disappointed, as they count on him to make a good showing in the games.

This morning the members of the Cambridge team who had remained in New-Haven will come down and take luncheon with their comrades at the oval before they start for Manhattan Field. They will probably return to their New-Haven hotel this evening or to-morrow, but the other men, who have been training this week with the London Athletic Club men, will not leave for New-Haven until Monday morning. Next Saturday most of them will be seen in the New-York Athletic Club's handicap games at Travers Island.

YALE MEN TO BE HERE.

Officials for the Yale-Cambridge Games Selected.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—Managers Day and Wade of the Yale track team left here for New-York to-day, where they will make final preparations to-morrow for the coming Yale-Cambridge games, and also witness the New-York-London athletic games to-morrow afternoon.

The Cambridge team left here this evening, and will, in company with the Yale team, witness the games from the clubhouse of the New-York Athletic Club. About one-fourth of the members of the Cambridge team will represent the London team to-morrow, and one-third of the Yale team will be found in the ranks of the New-York team.

The Yale-Cambridge committee have appointed the following officials in charge of the Yale-Cambridge games on Oct. 5: Referee—William B. Curtis of the New-York Athletic Club; Other Officials—C. C. Cuyler, Princeton; Evart Wendell, Harvard; Guy Richards, Columbia; Montagu Sherman of the London Athletic Club, and W. G. Oakley of Oxford University. The starter is not yet chosen.

The management of the coming Yale-Cambridge games have adopted an arrangement whereby no persons shall be allowed within the enclosure where the games are being held. Only the above-named officials will be admitted.

The Yale track team, which has been at Travers Island for three weeks, will leave there after the games between the New-York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club to-morrow and return to New-Haven in order to be here when college opens next week. They will train at the Yale Field until the games with Cambridge. It is probably that the teams will not train together, but that each will be allowed certain hours for work.

At the invitation of the Yale management, Messrs. Jordan, Oakley, and Robertson of the London Athletic Club will be the guests of the Yale track team, beginning with next Monday, until after the Yale-Cambridge games on Oct. 5.

NO REFEREE YET.

"Yank" Sullivan May Have Charge of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

A meeting was held at the office of Richard K. Fox yesterday morning for the purpose of selecting a referee for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prizefight. Joe Vendig, representing the Florida Athletic Club, and Martin Julian, who is manager for "Bob" Fitzsimmons, were the only men present, as Corbett was not represented, but telegraphed to postpone the meeting for a day, and Brady would be on hand. Unless "Yank" Sullivan is acceptable to both sides, Fitzsimmons will not agree to the selection of a referee until Oct. 30, when each side will submit the names of four men, or more if necessary, from which to make the selection. Brady will be on hand this morning, and it is understood that he does not object to "Yank" Sullivan.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 20.—Gov. Culberson is as much opposed to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight being held in Texas as ever. He does not care a straw about the decisions of the courts, and says he intends to stop the fight at all hazards. He says whether the prize-fight law is valid or not he intends stopping the fight by means of the common law; that he intends to take the same action that Gov. Rose did in 1889, when he kept Kilrain and Sullivan out of the State by bringing the common law against unlawful assemblages to bear on them. If necessary as a means of stopping the fight the Governor intimated he would personally assume command of a sufficient force and go to Dallas. The management of the fighting club feel that they have a good case, and they will battle for their rights to the bitter end.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Sept. 20.—J. S. Purdy, Chairman of the Fiesta Committee, offers the use of the amphitheatre, which is right in the heart of the city, for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight with a purse of $60,000. It is thought that the offer may be accepted, as it is believed here that it cannot come off in Texas, judging from the attitude of the Governor.

Golf at Morristown.

It will be a great sporting and social day in Morristown to-day, for the Morris County Golf Club and the Morris County Country Club are both to give interesting events. The golf club will hold a ladies' handicap tournament in the morning, and this will be a particularly interesting and exciting contest, as all of the well-known lady golfers and several new ones have entered. Among the entries are Miss Howland Ford, the club champion; Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. H. R. Phipps, Miss Catlin, Mrs. Pitney, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Field, Miss Lois Field, and Mrs. Arthur Dean. In the afternoon there will be a potpourri tea on the polo field of the Morris County Country Club for the benefit of the Building Fund of the Summer Shelter. The events will consist of polo, golf driving contest, and gymkhana bicycle races and parade. Prizes will be awarded for the best decorated bicycle.

The patronesses are Mrs. Robert F. Ballentine, Mrs. Julius Catlin, Mrs. W. Alston Flagg, Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. F. J. Hopkins, Miss Howland, Mrs. Percy Pyne, Willis James, Mrs. Gustave E. Kissel, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. W. Roscoe Lyon, Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, Mrs. Cornelius Berrian Mitchell, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Henry P. Phipps, Mrs. William H. Shelton, Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney.

The committee consists of W. Alston Flagg, Norman Henderson, Gustave E. Kissel, Harry Erskin Hoy, Frank T. Miles, Paul Revere, Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers, Henry P. Phipps, Arthur Whitney.

Orange Defeats Scranton.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Scranton Baseball Club of the Eastern League, or what purported to be that aggregation, came to the Orange Oval this afternoon and was easily defeated by the Orange Athletic Club players in a loosely played game. The score:

ORANGE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Murphy, 3b.	2	1	0	1	4	0	0
Goeckel, 1b.	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Murray, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0	0	0
Wells, lf.	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Homer, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Coogan, c.	0	1	2	7	0	0	0
McGrill's, ss.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Shoenhut, p.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cuming, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	6	21	11	2		

SCRANTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
W.E'g'n, 2b	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Meany, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
P.E'g'n, lf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Schriver, 1b.	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Kilroy, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, c.	2	2	1	5	1	0	0
Moss, ss.	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Dunn, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	3	0
Barnett, p.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	4	4	21	9	5		

Orange	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	8
Scranton	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—	4

Earned runs—Orange, 2; Scranton, 1. First base on errors—Orange, 5; Scranton, 1. Left on bases—Orange, 6; Scranton, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shoenhut, 1; off Barnett, 4. Struck out—By Shoenhut, 2; by Barnett, 5. Stolen bases—Murphy, Wells, Goeckel, Homer. Sacrifice hits—Murray, Homer, 2. Two-base hits—Moss, Homer, Smith. Double play—Dunn, W. Eagan, and Schriver. Hit by pitcher—Wells, Moss. Wild pitch—Barnett. Passed ball—Smith. Umpire—Mr. Hopkins.

Princeton's Successful Ball Season.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The annual financial report of Thomas J. Perkins, Treasurer of the University Baseball Association, was made public to-day. The report shows President Bissell to have been an excellent manager. From a financial point of view, the season was one of the most successful in many years. The total receipts from games was over $8,000. The largest receipts from a single game were from the last Yale game at Princeton, Princeton's share of the receipts being in round numbers, $2,500.

Fifteen hundred dollars were expended for traveling expenses of the nine, and a like amount was expended in guarantees to visiting teams. It cost $1,100 to maintain the training table. The season closed with a balance on hand of $2,500.

Mr. Kelly's Accounts Don't Balance.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 20.—Frank Kelly, Financial Secretary of the Wilkesbarre Baseball Club, left this city on Tuesday last, and has not been seen or heard from since. On examination of his books, a shortage has been discovered in his accounts. The amount has not been made known, but will reach fully $1,000.

Mr. Dwyer Buys Ben Brush.

M. F. Dwyer was so taken with the commanding style in which Ben Brush defeated his field of two-year-olds on the opening day of the Brooklyn meeting that he has been anxious to secure the Western crack. At Brighton Beach track yesterday Mr. Dwyer renewed his offer to Eugene Leigh and E. Brown, part owners of Ben Brush, which was accepted. Though none of the parties was willing to make known the price, it is said to be $16,000. Ben Brush was the best two-year-old of the West, but, outside of his performance in the Holly Handicap, his races in the East were not of a startling nature.

Trotting at Parkway.

There will be a match race at the track of the Parkville Driving Club in Brooklyn this afternoon between Capt. Henry Hoffman's Rocket, 2:29¼; John E. Decker's Warren T., 2:34; W. H. Hogan's Dan L., 2:26¾, and George Ihnken's Lackawanna, 2:24¾. The match is for $100 a corner. The club will also give a purse of $100 for a 2:40 class trot, for which seven horses are entered.

Foster's Fast Cycling.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 20.—At the cycling meeting here yesterday Foster went against the world's half-mile record, paced by a quad, and made the distance in 0:50 4-5, thus knocking 3-5 of a second off the record. Seeing that the quad could not pace him fast enough, he left them on the last eighth and beat them fifteen yards.

ANOTHER CUP CHALLENGER

Charles Rose Cables From London that He Wishes to Race.

THE NEW BOAT TO BE OF FIFE'S DESIGN

Mr. Rose Recently Purchased the Satanita—C. Oliver Iselin's Reply to the London Banker's Offer.

A new challenge for the America's Cup has been received for a match to be sailed next year on conditions satisfactory to the America's Cup Committee.

It came by cable yesterday afternoon to the America's Cup Committee from Charles Rose, (a son of Sir John Rose), a member of the English Jockey Club and a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The challenge, though somewhat informal, has been handed over to the New York Yacht Club, and it will be repeated to the club by Mr. Rose in the regular form by cable at once.

Charles Rose is better known as C. D. Rose. He was a notable race-horse owner until 1894, but has virtually abandoned the turf this year. Recently he purchased the yacht Satanita, and promises to become an enthusiastic yachtsman next year. Hitherto he has not been known to have taken any interest in yachting.

The challenge from Mr. Rose is simply a notice on his part. The challenge, though, has to come through some recognized yacht club, and Mr. Rose may have trouble in getting a club to challenge for him. It is said that the new boat, if the challenge is accepted, is to be designed by W. Fife. American yachtsmen have always had great respect for Mr. Fife since the Minerva came to these waters, and some think a yacht from his plans is more to be feared than a yacht designed by George L. Watson.

Another rumor says the challenger will ask that the dates of the races be kept secret, and that the two yachts will then be able to race without the big fleet of excursion steamers and tugs. It is a question whether the Cup Committee will agree to this.

C. Oliver Iselin on Thursday received the following cablegram from a banking firm in London:

Will give £1,000 for a race in English waters at once, details and management to be left to the owners. Reply paid.

LAYCOCK, GOODFELLOW & BELL, Bankers.

A similar cablegram was sent to Lord Dunraven. Mr. Iselin replied yesterday: "No definite answer can be given at present. Thanks."

Mr. Iselin says there has been no business meeting of the three owners of the Defender since the yacht raced, and, therefore, he was unable to say whether the offer would be accepted. The yacht is still at anchor off New-Rochelle, and is likely to remain there for several days. No place has yet been selected for the yacht to winter, and it is difficult to find a place where she can be hauled out on account of her great draught.

Lord Dunraven has not returned from Newport yet, and H. Maitland Kersey did not know anything of the offer.

If there is another race for the America's Cup next year, it is probable that the Defender will remain at home unless the challenger and challenged agree to race with 70-footers. In this event the Defender would not be eligible as a cup defender.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Field to-morrow will make mention of a possible challenge for the America's Cup. The gentleman referred to is possibly Mr. Charles Rose. The Field will say: "A wealthy gentleman has informed us that he is prepared to build a cutter to challenge for the America's Cup in 1896, provided the committee will consent to have the matches sailed away from New-York, so that it will be impossible for excursion steamers to interfere."

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

Spruce IV. and Ethelwynn to Meet on the Sound To-day.

The international half-rater match between Spruce IV. and Ethelwynn, the first race of which will be sailed at Oyster Bay to-day, probably marks the beginning of activity in small-class racing in this country. The unfortunate fiasco of this year's America's Cup races obscured for a time the importance to American yachting of the visit of Mr. J. Arthur Brand and his crack English half-rater, but now that the Valkyrie III. has been fitted out for her homeward voyage yachtsmen have turned to Oyster Bay with redoubled interest in the hope of having a genuine international contest.

The steamboat Aurora, which leaves the Battery at 8:45 A. M. to-day, and the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 9:15, will carry a large number of enthusiastic yachtsmen to see the race. The chances are that if the weather be favorable the spectators will see one of the prettiest races ever held by small craft in these waters, for the knowing ones say that if appearances go for anything the Englishman will make a hard fight for the Seawanhaka's new cup. So well is the Spruce IV. handled, and so speedy does she seem to be when on the wing, that betting men are holding a tight hand on their Yankee patriotism.

Persons who are trying to form a betting estimate of the comparative merits of the two boats are advised to bear in mind one thing, namely, that Mr. J. Arthur Brand has had a wide experience as a racing yachtsman, and that he is an expert at that little English game, the one-gun start. The fact that Mr. Brand won fifty-three prizes last year in the Spruce III., and about sixty in the Spruce I., to say nothing of the fifteen prizes in the Spruce IV. this year, will have some weight when practical men make up their estimates of the two boats' chances.

The skipper of the Ethelwynn, on the other hand, has had no opportunity of taking part in any such number of races, and he has had, therefore, that much less experience. This is not his fault, because in America the opportunity for acquiring a wide experience in small-class racing is lacking. It is hoped that the visit of the Spruce IV. will create such a widespread interest in small raters that fifty-three prizes will be a possibility to a successful boat within a few years.

As already announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the course will be laid in the Sound, outside of Oyster Bay. The boats will sail twice over a triangle, making a total distance of twelve miles. In case of heavy weather the course will be laid inside of Oyster Bay. Commodore Benedict has invited the Race Committee to sail with him on his steamer Oneida. She will follow the boats over the course, and will try to keep the hordes of steam launches at bay. Launch owners are particularly requested to give the competing boats plenty of room. In half-raters, launches are about as serious a nuisance as ocean steamships are to America's Cup contestants.

Those who desire to go to Oyster Bay by rail can take trains at Long Island City at 6:40, 9, and 11 A. M. Excursionists who go by rail are advised to hire a fast horse and drive furiously from the Oyster Bay Station to the Seawanhaka landing, as the steam ferryboat does not wait for any one who is so inconsiderate as to walk from the station.

The Ethelwynn did not go out for a spin at Oyster Bay yesterday, but remained at anchor all day. She was officially measured by Mr. Hyslop, the measurements coming out the same as those made for the trial races.

While her rival was in the measurer's hands, Spruce IV. improved the opportunity of having a rub-down on the ways at Abrams's yards, at Cold Spring. The under-water body was polished until it reflected the ground like a mirror, and the deck was rubbed down so that it simply glistened in the sun. The Spruce IV. took a last turn about the course this morning, in company with her tender. Mr. Brand said that she was in first-class racing trim, and he felt confident that she would give a good account of herself. Tom Wade, the Spruce IV.'s crew, is prepared to sail the race of his life. He does not say much, but he has an air of British confidence that indicates his opinion.

The Spruce IV. will be measured this morning before the race.

One of the most interested men in the international yacht race for the half-raters is Mr. A. G. Spalding, President of the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company of Ogdensburg, N. Y., the builders of the Ethelwynn. Mr. Spalding gives the following full description of the little defender:

"Ethelwynn, half-rater, built by us, from designs of W. P. Stephens, for C. J. Field of New-York is is a centreboard boat of the most modern type. Length of boat on load water line is 15 feet, and length over all, 23 feet 4 inches; overhang forward is 3 feet 9 inches; overhang aft, 4 feet 7 inches; draught, 6½ inches; extreme beam, 6 feet; beam at load water line, 4 feet 8 inches; has a centreboard of manganese bronze weighing 55pounds. 3-16 inch thick, with a drop of nearly 5 feet. The general model is somewhat similar to and the outcome of the Scarecrow type, which has proved so successful the last two or three years.

"Ethelwynn's sail plan is about 190 square feet, viz., a small jib, 35 square feet, and a leg-o'-mutton mainsail, 155 square feet; sail material Union silk. Mast and spars are hollow spruce. The hull is conceded to be a splendid piece of workmanship and, without sails, rigging, centreboard, or rudder, weighs only 335 pounds. The builders shipped the boat twenty days from receipt of order and design, and the boat won her first race the day after she was launched."

Lord Dunraven to Sail from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Lord Dunraven is expected to sail for England on Sunday. The English yacht Vahalla is expected here within twenty-four hours, and will make but a brief stop. His daughters will remain here as guests of the Wilsons until nearly time for their steamer (Teutonic) to sail from New-York.

A Reception for Defender's Crew.

DEER ISLE, Me., Sept. 20.—The citizens of this place have planned a rousing reception and celebration when the crew of the Defender return to their homes here. The committee has invited Capt. Haff and wife to be present at the jubilation.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Passed East—Steam yachts Ituria, Allison V. Armour; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Empress, A. Schermerhorn; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Katrina, Henry F. Noyes. Schooner yachts Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell; Comanche, William A. Chandler; Alert, C. A. Griscom, and Fenella, W. A. Hazard.

Passed West—Steam yachts Gazelle, F. L. Osgood, and Rival, F. F. Chrystie. Sloop yachts Arrow, Edwin Oliver; Carita, F. E. Barnes; Huron, Edward S. Hatch, and Rival, H. S. Dickinson.

Schooner yacht Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw, was launched this afternoon from Piepgras's yard and left for Larchmont.

Remain at Anchor—Steam yachts Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Lorna, W. L. Stow.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Steam yacht Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix, and schooner Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, sailed to-day.

Steam yacht Marguerite, A. J. Drexel, arrived this afternoon.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Satanella, Perry Belmont; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby, and Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon. Schooner Atlantic, W. A. Marshall, and sloops Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Myrtle, Hugh K. Norman; Zigeuner, Max Agassiz, and Tempus of the Eastern Yacht Club.

PATTERSON'S GOOD CRICKET.

Played Through First Innings in the International Game at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The first of the two games which the Oxford and Cambridge team of cricketers is scheduled to play with the Gentlemen of Philadelphia was commenced here to-day on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, and a grand exhibition of cricket was seen. The day was uncomfortably warm, without a breeze and with plenty of humidity, and the Englishmen suffered not a little on this account.

Quite a number of New-Yorkers came over to witness the game, Howard McNutt, E. H. Moeran, J. McMinn, and others being noticeable. They all thoroughly enjoyed the fine exhibition of batting given by G. S. Patterson, who established an American record by carrying his bat right through the Philadelphians' first innings for 109, not out. He did not give a single chance, and during his four hours and a half at the wickets he played scientific and effective cricket. F. W. Ralston also batted splendidly, and but for these two the Philadelphians' total would have been small indeed. They now have 234 to their credit against the Englishmen's 80 for two wickets, so that neither side can be said to have any advantage through their big outing the Englishmen fielded in magnificent form, and their work compared most favorably with that of the Philadelphians during the short time the latter were in the field.

Play started at 4:15, with G. S. Patterson and W. Noble defending the wickets, against F. W. Milligan and J. C. Hartley. Careful play was the order for the first few overs, but then Noble drove the slow bowler to the boundary, for the first 4 of the match. It was his last run, however, for without any additions to the total of 6, he was clean bowled by Hartley. A. M. Wood was next, but his stay was short, for after making 3 off Hartley, he was well taken off Milligan in the slips, and the second wicket was down for 14.

Crawford Coates did not trouble the bowlers much either, for he had only 8 to his credit when he was bowled by Milligan off his pads, and three wickets were down for 24. F. H. Bohlen, who followed, played carefully for a couple of overs, and then was clean bowled by Hartley, the telegraph showing 27—4—2. E. W. Clark then joined Patterson, who was doing splendid work and playing both bowlers with confidence, while the other men were yielding easily to the attack. He got a magnificent drive clean over the ropes for 4 off Mil

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

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Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circular address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 22d year begins Sept. 24.

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DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

The Arundel School,

71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

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Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

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Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.

Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, **11 W. 86th St.**, N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,

reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Miss Barber's

morning classes for girls and young ladies, 12 East 30th St., Woman's Exchange Building, Oct. 2, 1895.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 176 West 75th St., N. Y.

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108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

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City—Young Men and Boys.

New-York University Six Schools.

At University Heights.

University College	Tuition,	$100
School of Engineering	"	100
Laboratory of Chemistry	"	100.

Entrance examinations begin Monday, Sept. 23.

At Washington Square the Schools of Law and Pedagogy and the Graduate Seminary open Oct. 1.

The Medical College, at East 26th St., near East River, opens Sept. 25.

For catalogues address Registrar, Washington Square.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.

Autumn half begins Monday, Sept. 30th.

The Head Master will be at the school building from 9 to 5 daily to meet parents, after September 18th. Attention is invited,

1st. To the establishment of a limited OUT OF COURSE CLASS—ALL PRIVATE TUITION,

for the preparation of older boys for college who desire to shorten their course.

2d. To the special facilities now afforded in the Preparatory Department, under the ablest instruction, for boys from 7 to 11 years of age, including manual training and military drill.

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Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.

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with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.

Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.

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Circular on request.

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Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

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Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

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Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.

WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Drisler School,

NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.

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A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Mount Morris Latin School,

80 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Manhattan College.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Manhattan, under the Direction of the Christian Brothers, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED from Irvington to the College proper, 131ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD.

The Oxford School

will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,

177 West 79th St.

For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.

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Chapin Collegiate School,

with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)

76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.

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Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

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25 WEST 42D ST.,

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Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

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James Littman, Master of Dancing,

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The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

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Full graded course, (children three to fourteen years,) including Kindergarten. Branch kindergarten and primary classes at 609 Madison Av. For information address MAXIMILIAN P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Superintendent. CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, 669 Madison Av. College preparatory class for boys and girls. Special attention given to Manual Culture, Art, and Science. For information apply to F. W. COBURN, A. B., Headmaster.

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An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

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Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

When First We Met.

Alice Gertrude Kelley in The Boston Transcript.

When first we met I wondered why
She never frowned or breathed a sigh;
Her heart seemed light, her spirits glad,
And naught had power to make her sad.
Her voice was always sweet and kind—
Its tones bespoke a happy mind;
And loving smiles beamed all the day
On lips no angry words could say—
In short she seemed an angel sent
To fill each soul with sweet content;
How could she always charming be,
Or was she only so to me?

Now Time hath flown, and in his flight
Hath borne away my angel bright.
No loving word, no tender voice,
Now bids my cheerless heart rejoice;
No silvery laugh doth greet mine ear,
And hasty words ofttimes I hear.
That rosy little mouth can say
Such cruel things throughout the day—
Alas, I've learned she is but human
And just like any other woman!

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—SECOND-FLOOR SUNNY SUITE; PRIVATE bath; and other rooms, with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

11th ST., 26 EAST.—Large and small rooms; also single room; excellent table; terms moderate.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

44th ST.—Choice rooms; board optional; second floor, $20 and $25 week for two. JOS. OATMAN, 1,536 Broadway.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; reference.

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TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny connecting front rooms, steam heat; electric lights; sanitary plumbing.

20th ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single; suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

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HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—440 MADISON AV., NEAR 50th St.—Attractive four-story brown-stone dwelling; rent low; private family only; immediate possession.

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HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Summer Resorts.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE. LAKEVIEW HOUSE. R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Excursions.

ERIE LINES —EVERY SUNDAY—

SHOHOLA GLEN.

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.

Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

CREENWOOD LAKE.

75c. ROUND TRIP 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:40 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge

Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn. Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, August 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months commencing December 1, 1895, viz.: Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Davids Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS, Richmond County, N. Y. Henry P. Morrison, P. O. Box No. 582, Stapleton, S. I., Sept. 11, 1895.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids or estimates will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island, until Friday, Oct. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary for the construction, complete, of a Masonry, Steel and Brick Highway Bridge, over the stream known as Harbor Brook, on Henderson Av, at the premises of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, town of Castleton, Richmond County.

Plans and specifications more exactly setting forth the nature and amount of the work to be done, and the conditions under which contracts for the same will be let, are now on file in the office of the Engineer of County Roads, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, S. I.

Alternative bids will also be received for a steel structure in place of the masonry bridge above mentioned, said bids to be accompanied by plans and specifications showing the method of construction proposed, and giving any information which may be required by the engineer. Contracts will be awarded for either class of work, as may be deemed to the best interests of the county.

The right to reject any or all bids for the above is reserved by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County. By order of the Board of Supervisors. FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk. Stapleton, S. I.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York, August 19, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by acting commissaries of subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months, commencing December 1, 1895, viz: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown, Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to acting commissary of subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. & A. C. G. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WAGNER FESTIVAL

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS, Sept. 22, Sept. 29.

GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY, BARRON BERTHALD, TENOR. WM. MERTENS, BARITONE. EMIL FISCHER, BASSO. AND A PICKED

POPULAR PRICES. 100 Orchestra 100

MEN. MEN.

25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 AD. NEUENDORFF - - Conductor. J. S. LEERBURGER...MANAGER

TICKETS NOW ON SALE at Madison Square Garden Box Office.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

On HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.

Selections from this week's programme:
BRIDAL CHORUS, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
OVERTURE, "Semiramide".....Rossini
MARCH, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
SELECTIONS FROM "Faust".....Gounod
TWO STEP, "Directorate".....Bouse
SELECTIONS, "Bohemian Girl".....Balfe

A trip on these steamers affords a delightful opportunity for strangers now in the city to see the beauties of the "Rhine of America."

Restaurant open all day.

SEE EXCURSION ADVERTISEMENT.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. EVENING AT 8. NATE SALSBURY'S BLACK AMERICA!

300—DARKIES—300

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 23d Week Du Maurier's Trilby

Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8 DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat. at 2.

Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30. E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA THURSDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Res'v'd Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c. "It is the best melodrama ever seen on the boards in this city."—Advertiser THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. LAST 2 TIMES. Matinée To-day at 2. To-night at 8. THE CITY OF PLEASURE.

NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 23—MR. JOHN DREW.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. RICE'S 1492.

Next Week—Marie Wainwright in the Love-Chase.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville, Noon to Midnight. George Lockhart's Comic Elephants. Zalva Trio, Miss Billie Barlow; 40 others.

BIJOU. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.

No Mistake. A Great Big Triumph of Fun.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY. HANLON BROTHERS' FANTASMA. NEXT WEEK—SOWING THE WIND.

EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

DALY'S Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE. (The Queen's Necklace.)

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

International Athletic Events.

London Athletic Club vs. New-York Athletic Club, Manhattan Field, 155th St. and 8th Av., To-day, Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2:30 P. M.

Gates open promptly at 12:30.

Tickets for sale at all theatre ticket offices and New-York Athletic Clubhouse.

Admission, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $1.50.

PALMER'S. To-night at 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2. 3D WEEK OF CONTINUED SUCCESS. COMIC OPERA COMPANY. Della Fox COMIC OPERA COMPANY. Goodwin & Furst's opera, Fleur-De-Lis, Carriages at 11 P. M.

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., near Broadway. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Last Week, ROBERT HILLIARD IN LOST—24 HOURS, and THE LITTLEST GIRL. Monday, Sept. 23, THE GAY PARISIANS.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30. FRANCIS WILSON In Sullivan and Burnand's Comic Opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M. GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. ADMISSION 50c. Children Half Price.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Prices, 25c. to $1. Good reserved seat, 50c. CLARA MORRIS. Mat. To-day, CAMILLE, To-night, RAYMONDE

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 8d Week of the Big Success, PRINCESS BONNIE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Whitney Opera Co. in THE GREAT SUCCESS ROB ROY. Ev'g 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager Mr. NAT. C. GOODWIN in A GIL

NO MERIT IN HER CASE

Commissioner Grant's Opinion of Mrs. Herremann's Charges.

HE WILL RECOMMEND DISMISSAL

Hearing of Her Complaint Against Two Policemen for Invading Her House—Evidence Against Her.

Patrolmen James Hastings and William Fitzpatrick of the Mercer Street Station were put on trial before Commissioners Grant and Andrews at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon on charges made by Mrs. Matilda Herremann, the Lexow witness who was the principal complainant against Capt. Eakins recently on charges made by the Parkhurst society for failing to suppress disorderly houses in his precinct. The accused men are two of Capt. Eakins's men.

Mrs. Herremann charged the policemen with unlawfully invading her house. She said:

They came to the house, 6 Sixth Avenue, on Sept. 3, three or four times. A drunken woman came to my rooms in the afternoon and said she wanted to speak to me. The woman's name is Mary Kiely. I told her to go away. Mr. Hellerung also ordered her to go out. She finally went. In the evening the gas suddenly went out. While we were trying to get a light, the two policemen, Hastings and Fitzpatrick, came to the door. They had with them this woman Kiely, and a man named Herman Koch, who lives down stairs. They all came into the kitchen.

Hastings asked the woman whether I or Mr. Hellerung had assaulted her. She said no. I told the woman to get out, and Hastings threatened to arrest me if I did not keep quiet. He also told the woman to pick out one of us as the one who had assaulted her.

The woman said there was probably some one in the front room. The officers went in there and I ordered the man and woman out again. Hastings again threatened me, and caught me by the arm while Fitzpatrick went to get a light. I opened the window and threatened to jump out if he dared to arrest me. I was afraid, and I shouted out of the window to attract attention. The officers then searched the house. This was a put-up job by the police, who are persecuting me.

Gustave Hellerung, for whom Mrs. Herremann is housekeeper, gave similar testimony. He added that the Kiely woman had lived at 6 Sixth Avenue until the day of the trouble, when she moved. Both Mrs. Herremann and Hellerung stated that Policeman Hastings did all the talking; Fitzpatrick had nothing at all to say.

One of Mrs. Herremann's witnesses was William McKay, a gasfitter. He testified that he was called to Mrs. Herremann's house the day after the trouble to see what was the matter with the gas. He found the service pipe stuffed with clay. Mrs. Herremann declared that this was part of the "job that was put up on her." She intimated that the man Koch was the one who put the clay in the pipe. He was drunk, she said.

Christian Bonboc and Mrs. Emma Haner said they saw the Kiely woman drunk on the day in question.

William Haner, fourteen years old, the son of the preceding witness, said he heard Mrs. Herremann screaming. Hellerung sent him for a carriage to take Mrs. Herremann to Police Headquarters. "I was afraid I would be murdered," broke in Mrs. Herremann.

The woman known as Mary Kiely took the stand in the defense of the accused policeman. Before she proceeded with her testimony Mrs. Herremann went up to Col. Grant's desk and said, excitedly:

"Mr. Grant, if my character is attacked here, I want to show you some letters which I have received. It is a year ago today that the police gave me $1,500 to go away. I can show you letters from fifty people. If I was to show them it would send some people to Sing Sing."

Mrs. Herremann handed Col. Grant a letter and asked him to look over it. The Commissioner, after glancing over it, asked her if she wanted to have it put in evidence. She said she did not, and took it back, saying she would show it in private some time in the future.

The Kiely woman said that she was assaulted in Mrs. Herremann's house on the day in question by a man. She thought his name was Christian Bonboc. She was struck in the face, and Hellerung, she said, almost tore her clothes off. She declared that Mrs. Herremann had been ordered to move out The witness said she has a cousin who is a Police Captain.

Herman Koch who keeps a store at 6 Sixth Avenue, said that Mary Kiely came into his place on the evening in question. The front of her dress was covered with blood. She said she had been assaulted by Hellerung and another man. Koch swore that he made Mrs. Herremann move, and that Hellerung had to move also.

Mrs. Herremann said that Koch was the man who stopped up the gas pipe, and she called him a criminal. She said to the Commissioner that it was queer the gas was tampered with just before the policemen came.

William E. Turner of 8 Sixth Avenue testified that he saw the Kiely woman run out of the house with blood streaming from her face. Two other witnesses say they saw her going back into the house with the policemen. Her dress was bloody.

Charles Leslie, a negro, living at 12 Sixth Avenue, said he heard Mrs. Herremann screaming on the night in question. He heard her say that she had paid the police $30,000, and that she was going to "fix them all."

Mrs. Herreman asked him how he knew that.

"I can hear your voice a mile off," said Leslie. "And I know you, too."

Policeman Hastings said, in his own behalf, that the Kiely woman approached him on post, and told him that she had been assaulted. Her face and dress were bloody. He went with her to the house at 6 Sixth Avenue, and searched Mrs. Herremann's rooms for the man who had assaulted the Kiely woman. He was not found there, however. Hastings denied that he threatened to arrest Mrs. Herremann, or in any way exceeded his duty.

Mrs. Herremann, he said, made no objection to having her apartments searched, but she was wild with rage.

Policeman Fitzpatrick made a similar statement.

Mrs. Herremann declared that both policemen lied.

Commissioner Grant closed the case. He said he failed to see any merit in Mrs. Herremann's complaints, and would recommend their dismissal.

Commissioner Grant tried a number of complaints against policemen for minor charges.

Pelicans, Cormorant, and Herons.

From The Spectator.

There are two pelicans, some gray herons, and a cormorant, which, with three white storks, make every afternoon a quaint group on the green bank on the eastern side of the Round Pond, in the Zoological Gardens. The rest of the birds are fed in the early morning on bread and grain; but these eat fish, and their daily dole is brought to them by the keeper about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The hour of 3 is not always observed with strict punctuality by the caterer, but it is well remembered by at least one of the diners. Regularly at 3 o'clock, or a few minutes before, the cormorant arrives on the spot, and looks wistfully about him, and the storks are seldom far behind. Dinner may lag a quarter of an hour, half an hour, a whole hour, but the storks and the cormorant wait on the ground—the cormorant generally keeping on one spot, and only showing excitement and impatience by twisting his head from side to side, and spreading his wings and closing them again; the storks walking restlessly to and fro, and occasionally executing funny little jumps in the air.

The pelicans generally come up with the keeper, and behave in a manner altogether out of keeping with their symmetrical pose and smooth movement when in the water. Stretching their necks high in the air, plunging their bills greedily into the fish-pail, flapping their heavy wings, they flounder about in the most grotesque and ungainly manner conceivable. They are clever catchers, as also are the storks, and it is amusing to see them opening their bills to receive morsels thrown to them. Indeed, catching is a game with the pelicans, as well as a way of taking in food, and they will amuse themselves with throwing an object up in the air, catching it as it falls, and then throwing it to catch again.

Only lately, one of the pelicans at Kew ran the risk of doing himself a very serious injury by playing this game with a knife he found lying about. Fortunately, the knife was taken away in time; had it happened to fall blade downward into the bird's bill, it must have cut through the skin of the pouch. Their fish dinner once a day is not the only food these birds get—they catch fish for themselves in the pond; the storks contrive now and then to spear a young sparrow, and the cormorant has been seen to kill and eat a rat.

At Flint's.

A grand panorama of Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

DECLINED THE OLIVE BRANCH

German-American Union Man Not to Serve as a Tammany Delegate — Men Chosen to Go to Syracuse.

One of Tammany's little olive branches to the German-American Reform Union has been rejected, very politely. At the convention for the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, held in the Sixth Assembly District Wednesday night, E. B. Amend, a relative of Herman Ridder and a prominent member of the German-American Reform Union, was elected a delegate.

Congressman Henry C. Miner is Chairman of the delegation. Yesterday Mr. Amend sent him the following letter:

Dear Sir: My attention was called this morning to my name in a list of persons said to have been chosen as Tammany Hall delegates to the coming convention at Syracuse.

To me this was surprising enough, for I have never had any connection with Tammany Hall, and I cannot serve as a delegate if it be really true that I have been so chosen. Very respectfully, E. B. AMEND.

The vacancy will be filled by the remaining delegates.

The election of delegates from the Twentieth District will be held to-night. Peter Seery, formerly Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles, when asked yesterday if Mr. Croker was to be elected a delegate, said:

"I have not seen Mr. Croker since his return from Europe; but will undoubtedly see him within the next twenty-four hours. He has not notified us as yet that he is out of politics, and, unless we have an objection from him in person before to-morrow night, we will elect him a delegate to the State Convention."

Conventions were held last night in several districts to elect State Convention delegates. The results were as follows:

Fifth District—Daniel E. Sickles, Martin T. McMahon, Wright Holcomb. Alternates—William F. Moore, John Lynn, Thomas J. O'Donnell.

Thirteenth District—James A. O'Gorman, J. Edward Simmons, Frederick Haffner. Alternates—John B. Quinlan, Frank G. Renn, Thomas Bliffing.

Eighteenth District—George B. McClellan, Thomas Cunningham, John J. Matthews. Alternates—Charles Splitdorf, John J. Begg, Martin McHale.

Twenty-third District—John R. Fellows, Frederick B. House, John Whalen. Alternates—Philip J. Ryan, James F. Reilly, George Sauter.

Twenty-sixth District—Frederick Smyth, Peter Schaeffler, John Rourke. Alternates—Edward McGuire, W. H. McKeon, John Ferguson.

Twenty-seventh District—Nelson Smith, James J. Martin, Charles Fallen. Alternates—Louis H. Harlow, Charles Acker, John Lonsberry.

Twenty-eighth District—John J. O'Brien, William Blumeres, Moritz Elinger. Alternates—Edward Nicholson, Dr. M. Jackson, William M. Shannon.

Twenty-ninth District—Henry Hachemeister, William L. Brown, Ferdinand Levy. Alternates—Rowland M. Morgan, John Tracey, Thomas T. C. Crane.

Thirtieth District—John McQuaide, Lawrence Delmour, John F. McIntyre. Alternates—John Fleming, Peter Woolley, and Frank H. Uhlein.

Thirty-first District—Charles Welde, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jacob A. Cantor. Alternates—George C. De Lacey, John E. Brodsky, Frank M. Garrity.

Thirty-second District—John D. Crimmins, B. F. Ferrigan, Jacob Fromme. Alternates—Louis Davidson, A. J. Johnson, Charles W. McGeague.

Thirty-fifth District—John B. Shea, Charles L. Guy, Arthur C. Butts. Alternates—William H. Schott, Arch bald M. Schrade, William Endeman.

PROSECUTION RESTS IN DURRANT TRIAL

A Strong Case Made Against the Defendant—The Line of Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The only point at all favorable to Durrant brought out thus far in his trial for the murder of Blanche Lamont was brushed aside by the prosecution to-day. This was the statement of Organist George R. King that he detected the odor of gas upon entering the church on the day of Blanche Lamont's murder. This fact gave color to the statement of Durrant that there was a leak in the gas-pipes above the ceiling, which he claimed to be fixing.

Janitor Frank A. Sademan, who was placed on the stand by the prosecution to-day, explained that the gas, the odor of which attracted King's attention, came from a loose cock on the chandelier in the vestibule at the entrance to the church. Sademan was otherwise an important witness, as he said he had met Durrant at the ferry on the day of the Minnie Williams murder, and that Durrant had then told him that he was waiting to intercept Blanche Lamont, as he had heard that she was that afternoon going to cross the bay.

The other important witness of the day was Adolph Oppenheim, a pawnbroker, who said that a few days after the murder a man whom he recognized as Durrant came to his store and tried to sell one of the rings taken from the dead girl's fingers and afterward sent to her aunt through the mail. This ring was picked out by the witness from among the three taken from Miss Lamont by the murderer. Its peculiarity is what, Oppenheim said, attracted his attention. The incident happened within a few days of his birthday, and that, he said, fixed the time in his mind.

Oppenheim is the last of the prosecution's main witnesses. The case, as already represented, will be fortified with testimony to show that Durrant did not attend the lecture in college on the afternoon of the murder, and that of a witness who says he saw Durrant coming out of the pawnshop one morning about the time Durrant is supposed to have tried to dispose of the ring, but all the main points have been made.

The defense is still confident and reticent, and though many rumors as to what it will try to prove have been set afloat, nothing authoritative has yet been learned. It is not thought that the counsel for the defense will even outline its case in the opening statement, which may be made next week.

Puffery and Twaddle.

From The Bachelor of Arts.

I am aweary of reading the encomiums which are heaped upon the barroom loafers who pose as "raconteurs," the young men of fashion who condescend to "go into trade," the "plucky" actresses who at a moment's notice assume a rôle which they have been diligently understudying for months, and the "literary" women whose parlors are filled on Sunday evenings with the very cream of the great "aristocracy" of brains and culture. I believe that in the course of time a few other people will become as tired of twaddle of this description as I am, but it is possible by that time, too, that other living creatures besides the human race will come in for their share of puffery.

It would be a comparative relief to read an article on "Popular Car Horses who drag our bob-tail cars." "Favorite Croton Bugs who patronize well-known hotels," and "Brave Goats who defy the Harlem Police." Indeed, some of our dailies have already waxed eloquent over "our Central Park Baboons," and "Talks with Maggie the African Missing Link," or with "Chico, the Learned Chimpanzee," are getting quite common.

Booming an Actress.

From The Bachelor of Arts.

A press agent of my acquaintance told me once that it was his habit to make contracts with managers and actors for wholesale lots of entirely imaginary stories, which he composed during the intolerable heat of the Summer months, and which were afterward scattered broadcast throughout the country as true histories. He made a specialty of fairy tales for actresses whom he was wont to endow with all the virtues, graces, and talents calculated to endear them to an art-loving community like ours.

In fact, he informed me that he used to write about their "dainty flats filled with rare engravings and choice bric-à-brac, denoting the refined tastes of the occupant," their early religious training, their clothes, their ancestors, their social connections and their numerous offers of marriage—chiefly from millionaires—in short, about everything except their acting, which he explained was something that the public took very little interest in.

Broncho and Buffalo.

From Harper's Magazine.

A number of delighted passengers on the Kansas Pacific Railway passed by a Mexican vaquero, who had been sent out from Kansas City to rope a buffalo as an advertisement for the stockyards. The train stopped to take a look at the solitary horseman fast to a buffalo in the midst of the plains. José, who had his bull safely roped, shouted to ask if they had water on the train. "We'll bring you some," said they. "Oh, I come get," said he; and jumping off, he left his accomplished pony in sole charge of the buffalo. Whenever the huge beast struggled for freedom, the clever pony stiffened his legs and leaned back as in a tug of war, by jumps and dodges so anticipating each move of the enemy that escape was entirely hopeless. The boy got his drink, and his employer sent out a car for the buffalo, which was taken in triumph into Kansas City behind the passenger train. The Mexican narrated the exploit to his employer thus: "Oh, Shirley, when the train start they all give three greata big cheers for me, and then they give three mucha bigger cheers for the little gray hoss!".

MURDER IN AN AIR SHAFT

Mrs. Ryan Thrown From a Window By Her Husband.

AN EYE WITNESS SO TELLS THE POLICE

Ryan Had Been Beating His Wife in a "Mixed Ale Row"—Narrowly Escapes Lynching on the Way to the Station.

Philip Ryan, known as one of the rough characters in "Mixed Ale Row," killed his wife last night. He narrowly escaped lynching before he was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

The row is in Forty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. There are orderly houses east and west of it, but from end to end of the row itself mixed-ale brawls and rowdiness in general run riot for not a few hours of each day of the year.

Philip Ryan and his wife, Margaret, drifted into the row a year ago and went to five on the top floor of No. 347. They had been married two years and had one child, a girl. A baby brother soon came to share the misery of the family life. Ryan worked as a truck driver, but lost his place on account of his drinking habits, and remained out of work, supported by his wife, until some three months ago, when he was hired to drive a cart in the Street-Cleaning Department. After that he got drunk less frequently than before, but made up for it by thrashing his wife.

Whenever he had any trouble on the street while at work, and that appeared to be frequently enough, he took revenge on his uncomplaining helpmeet. She was invariably able to show one or more ugly bruises, and even in Mixed Ale Row, Ryan's name became a byword, and the neighbors used to wish that he would tumble beneath the wheels of his cart and free the woman from his constant ill usage.

Ryan returned home at 5 o'clock last night half drunk. His wife, disfigured already by two black eyes he had given her during a drunken spell a week ago, was preparing supper.

"You've been talkin' again all day, an' there's nothin' ter eat again," yelled the brute, as he lurched into the room.

"I'll teach yer some talkin'," he went on, as the woman shrank from him into the corner of the room.

A heavy blow followed. The poor victim endeavored to pacify her persecutor, but in vain, and in a few minutes the news spread all over the row that Ryan was "at it again." For nearly half an hour the neighbors heard mingled expostulations and curses from the tenement, but dared not interfere.

At the end of that time a succession of shrieks came from the Ryan rooms, and immediately afterward Mrs. Ryan ran out of the door and across the hallway into a little empty room on the other side of the way. Her husband followed, and then a window was heard to open.

"Don't kill me, Phil!" the woman could be heard pleading.

Another shriek came, and then the sound of a body falling into the courtyard below.

Mrs. Ryan was picked up at the bottom of the air-shaft beneath the window almost before the echoes of her last shriek had died out among the high tenement walls. She had struck on her head, and was instantly killed. She had fallen six stories.

Half a dozen persons rushed into the street. Acting Roundsman Hyatt was standing only a block away, and in a moment the whole tale was told to him. One look at the woman on reaching the house showed him that nothing could be done for her, and he started up stairs to find the husband. Ryan had evidently intended to escape, for when the Roundsman saw him he was standing on the top landing hastily changing the old trousers he had worn for a new pair. Ryan saw the policeman as he came up the stairs, and started at once for the roof. He had barely reached the scuttle, however, when Hyatt's hand was on his shoulder.

"I didn't do it," he gasped, giving vent to his fear before any accusation had been made against him.

Neighbors bore eager testimony to the quarrel between the husband and wife, the thrashing they had heard her get at his hands, and her pleading for mercy. One little woman, whose name the police suppress for the present, came out fearlessly from the crowd and made a more serious accusation:

"He murdered her," she said. "I stood in the doorway and she crouched on the window ledge and shouted, 'Don't kill me, Phil!' and he hit her a blow on the breast that knocked her through the window."

The woman's husband tried in vain to prevent her statement. Male sympathy, in troubles in the row, is usually on the side of the man.

"You shut up and don't say anything that'll put a man's life in peril," he whispered, but the woman would not be silenced.

"I seen it, and I ain't afeard to tell it," she replied, and the Roundsman took a note of her name and address, warning her husband not to interfere with her. Then he started for the West Forty-seventh Street Station House with his prisoner, and a policeman on either side of Ryan.

That precaution was soon found to be necessary. As the party emerged from the doorway of the tenement into the street it was surrounded by a mob of howling men and women.

"Lynch him! Lynch the brute!" they yelled. One gaunt coal heaver jumped on Roundsman Hyatt and tried to drag his prisoner from his grasp, but the policeman drew his club and threatened him, and he retreated. The station house was only two blocks distant, but every step of the way the prisoner's life was threatened, and his face grew white with terror.

The station house was reached at last and Ryan was locked up, a charge of homicide being preferred against him. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Mrs. Ryan's two motherless children were taken to the station house to be committed to the care of the Gerry Society, but the society did not get them. The heart of Mixed Ale Row had been touched by the tragedy. The neighbors sent to the station house and begged for the care of the children, and they went back to the tenements.

ASSAULTED IN MADISON STREET.

James Sullivan May Die from Shots Fired by Henry Devine.

James Sullivan, a saloon keeper, of 390 Madison Street was shot in the breast last night by Henry Devine, and will probably die.

Mary Masterson and a number of men had a convivial time during the evening at the house of Michael Foley of 76 Water Street. The Masterson girl was known as Foley's sweetheart, but during the evening she received the attentions of Sullivan, and the shooting was one of the consequences.

According to William Reagan of 56 Gouverneur Street, Devine became jealous of Sullivan and left the room. He returned just before 10 o'clock and sent word to Sullivan that he wished to see him. He waited for Sullivan in the hallway, and when Sullivan reached the street Devine shot him. He fired five shots, two of them taking effect.

Devine made no attempt to escape, and was arrested. Sullivan was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and at an early hour this morning the doctors there said that he would probably die.

Foley, William Reagan, and Michael Lane were locked up as witnesses.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DAINTY WHITE ENAMEL.

Immaculate and easily kept so—no wonder it has found such favor for the bedroom.

The daintiest designs are graceful with curves, and vital with the spirit of eighteenth century French taste. Simple withal—no ornament unless you wish a straying wildflower pattern. Painted pieces in stock will show you how.

There is no less expensive furniture anywhere.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Industrial Christian Alliance conducts at 170 Bleecker Street a temporary industrial home for homeless men who desire to reform and who are able and willing to work. Men come to the home almost invariably in such a condition that they must be fitted out with clothing, and their ability to obtain employment when they leave the alliance depends largely upon their appearance. An appeal is now made for cast-off clothing of all kinds, for which the alliance will be glad to send to any address. All necessary repairs will be made by the homeless and friendless tailors and shoemakers who come to the alliance for help. Summer clothing received now will be repaired during the winter, but the present great need is for heavy clothing.

—Two important examinations will be held by the Civil Service Commission next Wednesday to secure candidates for vacant positions in the Dock Department, which are a hydrographer, at $1,500 salary, and superintendent of machinery, at $1,980. The subjects in each examination will be confined to technical knowledge and experience. Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission at the Criminal Court Building before Wednesday.

—Rose Vetriello, six years old, of 349 East Seventy-sixth Street, was run over Thursday by a horse driven by Patrick Kelly of 4 Rivington Street. The child was killed, and Kelly was arrested and yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, he was committed to the custody of the Coroner pending an inquest.

—Donato Ferrera, one of the five Italian immigrants charged with having sworn falsely as to their having been engaged to come to this country by Luigi Mordenti, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Alexander in $1,000 bail on a charge of perjury. The other cases will be heard to-day.

—Charles Levin, clerk at the Rochester Hotel, 112 Bleecker Street, was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for allowing guests to register for immoral purposes.

—Rudolph Engelhardt of 147 Second Avenue was held for trial in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of defrauding his employers, Charles Heider & Co., 101 Warren Street, of $27.

—Herman Schultz, twenty-eight years old, of 3 Washington Street, died suddenly yesterday in a barber's shop at 5 Washington Street.

—Isidor Haldenstein arrived home from Europe by the steamship Havel on Wednesday.

Brooklyn.

—George Schultz of 393 Warwick Street was killed in Atlantic Avenue by Engine No. 117 of the Long Island Railroad yesterday. Whether it was a case of suicide or accident is not known. He had been despondent during the last week.

—Stephen G. Laidler, who lived at 101 Rogers Avenue, has been missing since Tuesday. He is forty-four years old, of fair complexion, with light hair and a full beard. He is suffering with consumption.

—The barkentine Harriet S. Jackson, lying at the foot of Clinton Street, has been sold to F. S. Pendleton of New-York for $1,525, by United States Marshal Hayden, to satisfy a towage bill.

—Mrs. Mary Garvey of 1,599 Atlantic Avenue, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital from the effects of burns received at a fire in her home Tuesday.

—Judge Charles L. Benedict of the United States District Court was on the bench in Brooklyn yesterday.

—There will be music at Prospect Park this afternoon.

Long Island.

—Cottage residents of Southampton desire to change the names of some of the streets there. The old names are too ancient, they say, and fancy ones have been suggested. The Village Trustees have decided to let the old names remain.

—A barn belonging to Allan M. Warner, at Baiting Hollow, was burned yesterday morning, together with its contents. The loss is $1,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

—The new Rogers Memorial Library Building at Southampton will be formally opened Sept. 28. Charles S. Foster has been chosen Acting Librarian.

—Work will shortly be resumed on the Shinnecock and Peconic Bay Canals.

Yonkers.

—A gambling house at 261 Main Street was raided by the police late Thursday night and eleven colored and two white men were arrested. The men were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning. Charles Davis was found guilty of keeping the gambling house and fined $25, while his colleague, Prince White, got off with a fine of $10. The house, which had been open only a short time, under the name of the Terrace City Club, has been permanently closed.

—W. L. Mildrum was slightly injured Thursday afternoon by being thrown from his wagon on Buena Vista Avenue. A wheel came off from his wagon and it was badly damaged by the horse bolting and running away.

—C. W. Bennett has obtained a permit to erect a frame dwelling on the north side of Yonkers Avenue, and H. G. C. Thornton of Pelham Manor one for two frame dwellings on the south side of Villa Avenue.

—The Young Women's Christian Association will have another outing to Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon, this being the last day on which the band will play there this season.

—Postmaster J. G. P. Holden, with Mrs. Holden and Miss Mary Holden, are visiting A. O. Bunnell, President of the National Editorial Association, at Dansville, N. Y.

—The Republican General Committee met in the office of Judge Thayer Thursday evening and decided upon Oct. 10 as the date for holding the Republican primaries in this city.

—The Rev. Edward W. Roberts, pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church, and his wife have returned from an extensive tour though the South.

—Daniel J. Mahoney has sold his house and lot, 168 Waverley Street, to C. Roturm of New-York. The price is not given.

—Miss Sarah Mooney, a graduate of St. Joseph's School, is taking a course in Mount St. Vincent Academy.

—The Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium will be reopened for the season this evening at 8 o'clock.

—J. A. Cashman and Miss Hannah Heffern are to be married in St. Joseph's Church Wednesday Sept. 25.

—Mrs. Jacob Baker of 28 Palisade Avenue has returned from a six weeks' visit in Baltimore.

Westchester County.

—Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester County has issued a circular stating that money is required to meet the stipends of the missionary clergy July 1. This is the first year in the history of the Archdeaconry that any special appeal has been made. The Treasurer needs $800 in addition to the amount in hand, $662.53, to meet the July payments, and about $1,500 Oct. 1. Many of the churches in the county will have special offerings.

—Chief of Police George Carrigan of Sing Sing preferred charges against his subordinate, Hiram Van Tassell, for using improper language to him and insubordination in failing to carry out instructions. The policeman was tried by the President and Board of Trustees Thursday evening, and found guilty. He was reprimanded and fined one month's pay, which is $8. The case will probably be appealed.

—Thomas Porter, three years old, while looking out of a third-story window in the Booker Flats, New-Rochelle, yesterday morning, fell and received some internal injuries. No bones were found to be broken, but he is likely to die from his other injuries.

—The sum of $1,533.63 was realized by the baseball game between the Yonkers and Mount Vernon Aldermen, which was umpired by Mayor Strong of New-York, on Labor Day. This is to be given to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

—Edith Mosely, thirteen years old, daughter of Mrs. Clara Mosely of Rockland Avenue, New-Rochelle, while nutting yesterday morning fell from the branch of a tree upon which she had climbed, and was killed.

—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District will hold their district convention for the election of delegates to the State, Senatorial, and Judiciary Convention at Port Chester today, at noon.

—The Town Board of Rye has voted to use the Myers balloting machine at the ensuing election.

Poor Man Standing up for His Rights.

From Scribner's Magazine.

Of course there was a time—and not so very long ago—when men were tyrants and kept women under. Nowadays the only thing denied them in polite circles is to whisk around by themselves after dark, and plenty of them do that. The law is giving them, with both hands, almost everything they ask for nearly as rapidly as existing inequalities are pointed out, and the right of suffrage is withheld from them only because the majority of women are still averse to exercising it.

Man, the tyrant and highwayman, has thrown up his arms and is allowing woman to pick his pockets. He is not willing to have her bore a hole in his upper lip and drag him behind her with a rope, but he is disposed to consent to any reasonable legislative changes which she desires to have made, short of those which would involve masculine disfigurement or depreciation.

The Best of Authority.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register.

The New-York Times has many interviews with advertising agents in that city having relations with great concerns in all parts of the country "which point toward an era of business prosperity greater than any which this country has enjoyed for many years." These men not only feel the pulse of business, but they do their part toward giving firmness to its beats. They are in exceptionally good position, therefore, for speaking by the card, and they all tell precisely the same story, based on evidence of the most tangible character—the evidence of their own books.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough, when a safe remedy may be had in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—Adv.

STORES CLOSED AT SIX O'CLOCK.

Dress coats are cut shorter this year than last—a reaction after the extreme lengths; but, in revising this stock, we find some two hundred coats just a trifle too short and we can't wait for the style to catch up to them. Perhaps you can, now that $10 will buy one.

	Formerly.
37 black crepe coats, silk-lined.....	$28
26 black twilled Worsted, silk-lined..	25
3 black cloth, silk-lined.....	25
64 black twilled Worsted, silk skirt..	20
63 black Broad-cloth, silk skirt.....	20
29 black Broad-cloth	15
14 black crepe, silk-faced Tuxedo....	16.50

124 dress vests, were $3.50 to $5, reduced to $2. 55 black twilled trousers reduced to $5.

At Prince street store only.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

DANCING AT WINDYSIDE

Mrs. Brayton Ives Entertains in Her Lenox Country House.

MASKS WORN UNTIL SUPPER TIME

Many House Parties in Lenox Composed of Persons Who Wish to See the Golf Matches Next Week.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Brayton Ives gave one of the most charming dances of the season at Windyside this evening. The attendance was greater than at any previous dance, because there were so many large house parties in Lenox, composed of persons who have come on to attend the golf tournament next week. It was the first time the young people had had an opportunity to dance in the Greenleaf music room for two years, and every one was glad to get back to the room where Mrs. Greenleaf so often entertained, and where Mrs. Ives entertained last night.

The affair up to midnight took the form of a domino dance. Masks were removed at supper time, and a jolly german followed, led by Frederick Holbrook Betts, who danced with Miss Ives. The piazzas were inclosed, lighted with Chinese lanterns, and beautifully decorated with Autumn leaves, goldenrod, bittersweet, and the choice wildflowers that grow in this locality.

Among those present were the Misses Morton, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Stokes, Miss Ethel Stokes, the Misses Sands, Miss Webb, Miss Sloane, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Carolyn Morgan, Miss Johnson, Miss Pellew, Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Mildred Devereux, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., D. Wolfe Bishop, Jr., Jameson Cotting, Baron Hermann, Baron von Kettler, Mavroyeni Bey, George Woolsey, Peyton Van Rensselaer, Philip Sands, George Morgan, William Sloane, James Barnes, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr. Many of the older cottagers came in in the course of the evening to look on. The favors were horns decorated with flowers for the men, and flower baskets decorated with ribbons for the women.

George G. Haven gave a large dinner party to-night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker.

Col. Frederick Grant will come here to-morrow to be the guest of John Sloane for a week or more.

The funeral services of John Winthrop will be held at the Episcopal church in Stockbridge to-morrow. The Rev. Arthur Lawrence, rector of the church, assisted by Rector Grosvenor of Trinity Church, in Lenox, will officiate. As Mr. Winthrop was President of the Lenox Club nearly all the members will attend. The pall bearers will be the Governors of the club, who are John S. Barnes, Joseph W. Burden, George G. Haven, John E. Parsons, Anson Phelps Stokes, Frederick D. Tappen, and Joseph Tucker. The interment will be in the family lot in the Stockbridge Cemetery.

There was a crowd at the golf links this morning. The amateurs were practicing for the tournament next week. Hugh Inman went around in 51, and J. Searle Barclay in 53. Among others who were practicing this morning are J. E. Alexandre, J. Edmont Schermerhorn, and nearly all the women who will contest for Mrs. Carlos De Heridia's cup.

W. Harold Brown is the guest of Miss Furniss, who will give a dinner for him to-morrow night. Miss Furniss will give another dinner on Tuesday. The daughters of Gov. Morton are the guests of Mrs. William D. Sloane this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams next week.

LOST BOTH CLOAK AND TEMPER

Virginia Earle's Free Performance in the Special Sessions Court.

Virginia Earle, now playing at the Casino, appeared as complainant in Special Sessions yesterday against Mrs. Jennie Baldwin of 149 West Twenty-third Street, who wore a cloak stolen from the theatre. Miss Earle beamed on the Court until she was asked whether she identified her cloak by a hole burned by a cigarette. Then she blushed furiously.

Mrs. Baldwin said she got the cloak from her husband, who is employed on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad, at Twenty-third Street. The husband said he found the garment, and Mrs. Baldwin's reputation was vouched for by several people. Justice Hinsdale promptly discharged her.

Miss Earle looked with disgust for a moment at the stolen cloak, which seemed considerably worn, though Mrs. Baldwin said she had worn it but once.

She offered it to Deputy Clerk Fuller, who declined it, and then she fairly threw it at Assistant District Attorney Berlinger, with the remark: "Take the old cloak; there!" Miss Earle then smiled at the audience, which enjoyed the free performance. The cloak goes to Police Headquarters.

New-Found Canadian Gold Fields.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

Golden dreams have been put into many a head by the news from Rainy Lake, Seine River, Western Algoma, the Valley of the Yukon, and British Columbia. In all these portions of Canada the yellow metal has been recently uncovered, and in all of them is supposed to be a great store of it. Those youths whose heads were turned by the fairy tales that came from the gold mines of South Africa might have found they could make a fortune with as little magic right at home. These gold fields of ours are likely to be important gathering places of population.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

The New-York Times

Is the Model Newspaper for

The Banker,
The Merchant,
The Professional Man,
The Amateur Sportsman,
The Family.

It tells the news of the world every twenty-four hours concisely, intelligently, and interestingly.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

is, as it should be, the best paper of the week. To-morrow it will consist of Twenty-eight splendid pages. Chief among the special features will be an illustrated article about

The Royal Gardens at Kew, England.

In several ways these gardens are the most complete of any in the world. They have been established considerably more than a century. There is no part of the globe where white men have been that has not furnished botanical specimens for these gardens. The collections of flora and silva are magnificent. Kew is also a training school for gardeners—scientific gardeners.

Here are a few of the other special articles which will be found in to-morrow's Times:

A Ship Canal Imperative

It can and should cross the State of New-York. The project entirely feasible. Will cost a great deal of money, but will be worth all it will cost to the State and the Nation.

Ten Years of War in Cuba

Almost continuous fighting there between 1868 and 1878. The declaration of independence. Spanish authorities unprepared for the formidable movement that followed. Guerrilla warfare waged by Cubans.

Empire State in History

The work of perpetuating New-York's great record. State Historian Hastings's task. A rich field which has been neglected. Valuable documents stored away. The work in good hands.

Strange Indian Dances

Annual celebrations held on Western New-York reservations. Dog meat the delicacy of the feast. A sort of thanksgiving demonstration in return for the crops. Curious customs of the Senecas.

Some Facts About Milk

Germ changes and contamination of the valuable food. Information important to women. Housewives and mothers should be versed in milk lore. Modified milk. Sterilization and Pasteurization.

Paris in Its Lethargy

Discussion about the Conservatoire and work of students. France's great cycling society. Tonquin, the commercial road, Madagascar's victims, Maurice Barres and the fair. Liane de Pougy, author.

The Fritz Reuter Home Fair

which opens for two weeks on Oct. 2, will be fully described in to-morrow's TIMES. The full programme will be published for the first time in these columns to-morrow.

The Book Page

First among the book reviews will be a notice of the letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble. Another extended notice will be the one of a new edition of Wharton's excellent book on Sappho, while another will deal with St. Amand's volume of Louis Philippe's overthrow in 1848. Essays by Miss Repplier, a Whittier birthday book, and a book of stories from Egyptian writers of early times will also come in for attention.

The

Sunday Times.

28 Pages for 5 Cents.

Saturday
September 21-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MADE WHOLE BY FAITH

Father Smith of Brooklyn Tells of What He Saw at Lourdes.

WONDERFUL AND IMPRESSIVE SCENES

Doctors Testify to Cures in Previously Hopeless Cases—The Processions and the Jubilant Thanksgivings.

"Well, no, I didn't believe in them—that is, I didn't give much credence to the matter; I didn't give much thought to the miracles, anyway. I don't give much attention to the extraordinary. I like to see things for myself. I had no great desire to go to Lourdes."

This was the reply of the Rev. William Smith of the Roman Catholic Fathers of Mercy, who was the spiritual leader of the recent pilgrimage to Lourdes, to the question put by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in regard to the miracles said to be performed at Lourdes.

"But it was much more wonderful, much more impressive than I could have imagined," Father Smith continued.

"It would appeal to any one of any faith, and, looking at it from any standpoint, to see this mass of suffering humanity waiting patiently, with perfect faith, and then to hear the joyous notes of the Magnificat sung by pilgrims, as they proclaimed themselves cured and threw away their crutches and supports.

"This is one case that came under my own observation: It was that of a young man of twenty-four. He had been suffering from typhoid fever. The disease had left him with bronchitis, with shrunken limbs, and so weak and feeble that it was necessary to dress and tend him carefully. His whole body was so sore that when his mother, drawing on his socks, touched him ever so lightly he screamed with pain. Two men brought him to Lourdes and tended him constantly, and when he went out a pair of crutches were placed under his arms to help support him.

"He was taken to the bath, his body hideous from its diseased condition, and plunged into it just once. The water is very cold. He wore in the bath the simple breechcloth which the men wear when they are immersed. He was lowered down and plunged in for a moment, and then, as he was lifted from the water, he rushed from the room of the bath to the grotto, shouting, 'Thank God, I am cured!'

"The crowd followed, also shouting, partially with delight at the cure and partially at the funny and ridiculous sight of the joyous man with the breechcloth. They carried his clothes to him at the grotto, and there, dancing, jubilant, the man who had been unable to help himself, and who had screamed with pain at a gentle touch, dressed himself.

"That is the part of the story I heard, and I saw the rest of it.

"These cures have attracted physicians from all over the world, who come to examine the patients who have been healed, and there is an office which they make their headquarters. In the office I saw this young man carefully examined by two English Protestant physicians. They tested his lungs and examined him carefully in every particular and pronounced him cured.

"There was a certificate from his physician testifying to his condition when he started for Lourdes, and the men who had tended him, eye-witnesses of his condition, were also there to testify. There were too many of his friends around not to expose the truth if he had not been as ill as he was said to have been. I saw him that evening in the procession, in which I was too tired to take part. He had been dragged around all day by his friends, but he was moving jubilantly along. He remembered having seen me in the morning and called out to me and went on, with his candle in hand, singing, 'Ave! Ave! Ave Maria!'

"Mrs. O'Meara of our own party was cured. She had an abscess on her side, with an opening as large as the top of a flowerpot, when she went to Lourdes, and when she came home it was reduced to the size of a wineglass, and she was apparently well and strong. Going over she was sustained only by brandy, but coming home she could eat three hearty meals each day. She came home on the steamer with me. She had traveled through France and crossed the Channel without being ill a single moment.

"I had never visited Lourdes before, and I could not help thinking of the transformation since the time when the Virgin Mary appeared to the peasant maiden. Now there is a wealth of churches and hotels, and people from all nations. I saw Spaniards, people from England and Ireland, besides the Americans, and a party of German Catholics, whom the French officials would not allow to enter because of the strong feeling of the French against the Germans. They were afraid with the crowds that there might be trouble.

"But at the place of the apparition—the two churches, one at the top, a little Gothic gem, and the lower basilica, with 180 priests, singing at one time—and the affluence of all nations joining to reverence the Blessed Sacrament, as it was carried in the procession—it was wonderful.

"As a leader of the pilgrims, and wearing my cope, I was able to be very near the Blessed Sacrament. It was carried by the Bishop of Montpelier, a nobleman. Three Bishops walked with it and four clergymen, also noblemen, carried the canopy. It shows that the nobility are coming into the church again. It was a huge procession, with priests in cloth of gold and silver singing hymns in honor of the Sacrament.

"The procession started from the grotto, and rows of gentlemen with clasped hands kept back the crowds on either side.

"As we left the grotto and came to the place of the baths, there were the people, some on crutches, some brought up in the arms of friends, or of the religious and the monks, as the procession passed, exhorting the pilgrims to have faith. There were poor, pallid faces, invalids, worn out with consumption, others eaten up with disease, crippled, and every illness poor human nature is heir to represented there. They were all crying out:

"'Jesus of Nazareth, cure me!'

"'O Lord, cure our sick!'

"'Lord, make me straight!'

"Then, as one and another was touched by the ostensorium containing the host, there was the feeling that they had touched the hem of the garment of the Lord.

"A child of eighteen months would be brought up; an old man, a delicate girl, actually gasping for breath, but with a look of perfect faith in her eyes. Then you would hear the joyful sound of the Magnificat—'My soul doth magnify the Lord'—as some one was healed, and, looking back, I would see held up in the air a crutch that had been used before as a support.

"That was all I knew about it then, for the procession was moving on up the esplanade to the church. I could not keep the tears from my eyes. It was a sight to move the heart of any one who saw it.

"Then when we reached the stone the setting sun shone upon the Bishop, as he stood turning to the multitude, surrounded by the priests in their rich vestments.

"The audience with the Holy Father at Rome was most interesting. Although he was kept three hours without eating, he was very active and alert. I never heard any one say the morning mass with such an uplifting of heart and soul. When he came to the Gloria the words were like a chant or hymn, and when it came to the Credo he said it with such fervency I could not help saying to myself: 'O Lord, how that man believes!

"I acted as interpreter, and introduced the pilgrims to the Holy Father, with a few words about the special requests of each and the places from which they had come.

"The Holy Father is very much interested in America. He spoke to all about their requests and their cities. He told several Protestant ladies who were presented that he hoped they might soon become of his religion, as they wished.

"We took several American flags for him to bless for the different shrines. He said he wished we had brought a flag for him, as he would like to have one draped in one of his rooms. We shall get one and send it to him during the year.

"When we cheered after we left his presence—Americans haven't any past, you know, to reverence, and always do as they please—he stopped to listen.

"'Good! Good!' he said. 'I wish they would do that again.'

"We cheered him and Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan, and then the pilgrims gave a cheer for me.

"We had an American flag which we took with us and waved upon all occasions from the car windows and busses—everywhere—so that when we reached Naples it was worn out and we had to throw it away.

"In Germany, at one place, an Englishman told the party it would not be safe to wave the flag, but it was waved all the more.

"We have six candles here which were lighted on the altar the morning when the Holy Father said mass. They will be used again another year at the service before we start on another pilgrimage. I brought from Rome some materials for vestments, —lama cloth of gold and silver, some cloth of silver and red silk with ecclesiastical symbols.

"There is a revival of pilgrimages now, and they are coming to be what they were in the time of Edward the Confessor."

PROSPERITY IN THE NORTHWEST

Thomas F. Ryan Tells of Improvement in Business—Heavy Crops, and Trade With China and Japan.

Thomas F. Ryan returned from an extended Western trip yesterday. Mr. Ryan left New-York in his private car two months ago, and since that time has made a thorough examination of railroad and mining properties in which he is interested in the Northwest. He made the trip to the Pacific coast by easy stages over the Northern Pacific Railroad, and returned over the Great Northern.

When seen yesterday in his office, in the Mutual Life Building, he reported a very marked improvement in the business of the Northwest, and undoubted signs of returning prosperity.

"The railroads," he said, "cannot fail to show very large increases in receipts, as there is an enormous grain crop to be moved, and the railroads will carry an unusual tonnage at fair rates. The cattle trade is also showing great improvement. One effect of the fine crops this year has been the turning of the tide of immigration, so marked in the past, again into the Northwestern country. This is especially true of the Red River Valley and the territory along the Great Northern Railroad. One land agent told me he had transferred more land this year than in the entire four years preceding 1893."

"How are the farmers affected by the low price of wheat?"

"Any one who has a product to sell necessarily suffers from a reduction in the selling price. This loss, however, in many cases, and, to a certain extent, in this case, is largely offset by the larger amount of the product which he has to dispose of. Moreover, the great improvements in labor-saving machinery, which enables a boy of fourteen to take the place of a man at the plow and reaper, make it difficult to tell just how cheaply wheat can be produced and still yield a fair margin of profit.

"In the mining region, of course, the great advance in the price of copper has started a boom in the industry, and everybody concerned feels particularly encouraged. There is, also, a distinctly better feeling in the far West. Last year, when I was at Spokane, business was absolutely at a standstill, and everybody was despondent. This year they were enabled to make a profitable use of their magnificent water power, (which, by the way, is equal to that of Minneapolis,) and there was a general feeling throughout the community that good times had again set in for an indefinite period. The milling industry is growing rapidly, and the gold discoveries in the Trail Creek country will surely contribute a large share to the continued prosperity of the section.

"One effect of the low price of wheat, already felt, is the increase of business with China and Japan. From what I was able to learn, I should judge that the Northwestern farmers can raise wheat at a sufficiently low cost to furnish flour to these countries at a lower price than the actual cost of rice. If this object can be attained by sensible and far-seeing action on the part of the railroad managements, and by means of steamers especially built for such transportation, a long step will be made in the further progress of the West and a new and practically illimitable market afforded for cereal products."

"What do you think of the fight over the Northern Pacific receivers?"

"The business men on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad are anxious to see a speedy reorganization on a basis that will insure the company against another failure. You know it hurts the credit of a community to have its railroads in bankruptcy. You can generally judge the wealth of a section of country by the credit of its railroads."

CONTROLLER'S POWERS ENLARGED

Under the Dockery Bill Some Very Radical Changes Are Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Department of Justice has come to the conclusion that the power of the Controller of the Treasury, as given him under the Dockery Reorganization bill, which went into effect Aug. 1, 1894, is equal if not superior to that of the Attorney General of the United States himself, and in certain cases, in matters involving the payment of money, it is paramount.

These facts developed to-day on inquiry at the Department of Justice. An opinion was rendered yesterday by Acting Controller of the Treasury Bowers on the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to expend certain money for the distribution of The Farmers' Bulletin, issued by that department. The original inquiry in this case was made by Secretary Morton to Attorney General Harmon, under date of Sept. 3, and Attorney General Harmon replied that the query put by Secretary Morton came within the rule stated by his predecessor, (Attorney General Olney,) rendered May 22 last, on an inquiry as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury was limited in the appropriation made to purchase newspapers.

In answering this inquiry, Attorney General Olney said the questions submitted could have been properly asked of the Attorney General prior to the passage of the Dockery Reorganization bill, but now belonged to a class of questions involving the direct payment of money out of the Treasury, which should be referred to the Controller of the Treasury.

TRAIN ROBBERS' DYNAMITE INEFFECTIVE

Stopped a Train and Exhausted Their Supply on the Express Car.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 20.—Word was received here late last night that the passenger train which left here at 7:40 o'clock had been stopped by masked men near Waupaca, about forty miles north of this city, shortly after 9 o'clock.

The train left Waupaca about 8:40 o'clock, and, while passing through a swamp west of there, the engine was derailed, and was followed by the baggage car an instant later.

Train robbers were not suspected, but a moment later reports of firing broke upon the ears of the startled passengers and crew. Conductor Whitney at once ran forward, only to be held at bay by the revolvers of two men, while two or three others were performing similar guard duty over Engineer Blaine and Fireman Johnson. The rest of the gang forced their way into the express car, and, failing to secure the key from the messenger, began using dynamite. Cartridge after cartridge was exploded without avail, until finally the stock of the robbers was exhausted, and they gave up the job in despair.

The passengers were not harmed, but were terrified by the shooting. All lights were put out in the passenger coaches for the time. The engine and baggage car were badly wrecked. It was ascertained that the robbers drew the spikes to derail the train. The passengers were taken to Sheridan for the night.

The Yacht Ethel Sunk.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Sept. 20.—The yacht Ethel was struck by a gale while cruising off Barnegat Shoals yesterday morning, and dismasted. Her bow was stove. Capt. Joel H. Ridgway of the life saving station, and his crew manned the lifeboat and went to the rescue. Capt. Moore and his crew of three men were taken from the yacht before it sank, and cared for at the life saving station. The Ethel is badly damaged, but an effort will be made to float her, as the water is comparatively shoal where the yacht went down.

One Honest Tramp.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 20.—A tramp to-day returned to Jacob Weyming of Uniontown $200 which he had found in the lining of a pair of trousers given to him by Mrs. Weyming two weeks ago. He had not discovered the money for a week, and walked 150 miles to return it.

MILK DEALERS ORGANIZED

An Association Formed to Guarantee a Pure Supply.

EXPULSION FOR ADULTERATION

Will Co-operate with the Board of Health—Board of Directors to Sit as a Court to Investigate Charges.

The Directors of the Milk Dealers' Protective Association met yesterday afternoon at the law office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, 31 Nassau Street, elected officers, and completed other details necessary to a permanent organization. The Directors were chosen at the meeting of wholesale milk dealers, held last Tuesday, at the Mercantile Exchange. They are C. H. C. Beakes, M. L. Sanford, William A. Wright, F. D. Jackson, George Slaughter, T. O. Smith, J. P. Wierk, T. A. Mills, George T. Walker, Joseph Laemmle, F. E. Seiler, Daniel Bailey, H. T. Stage, C. R. Bullwinkle, David Blair, George Ihnken, J. C. Ryder, H. A. Robinson, Willimath Robinson, N. S. Knapp, and I. C. Jordan.

The following officers were elected: T. A. Mills, President; J. C. Ryder, Vice President; George Slaughter, Treasurer, and George T. Walker, Secretary. The association has about 100 members.

The large wholesale milk dealers made up their minds some time ago that they must organize for self-protection. They said reputable dealers were suffering from the result of the actions of unscrupulous milk dealers in both the retail and wholesale trade. They have been particularly annoyed, they say, by the small milk dealers of the east side, who, when they are found selling adulterated milk, do not hesitate to lay the blame on the wholesale dealers. Several meetings were held previous to the Tuesday's meeting at which the Directors were elected. Alfred Ely of Agar, Ely & Fulton was made counsel to the association some time ago, and the articles of the association were drafted by him.

The Board of Directors is vested with full power to act on all questions coming before the association. One of its most important functions will be to hear complaints against milk dealers belonging to the association, take evidence, and act as jury and judge. Members found guilty of adulterating milk will be expelled promptly from the association. The members of the association are pledged not to buy milk from any producer who is found guilty of adulterating milk.

Alfred Ely said yesterday: "The milk dealers are in earnest in this matter. The organization has the approval of the Board of Health, and it will co-operate with the Board of Health in the attempt to secure for the city a pure milk supply, and to punish unscrupulous dealers.

"It is proposed to make a membership in the association a guarantee of good standing. Only dealers of good financial and moral repute are eligible to membership. The entrance fee will be $50 for all who become members previous to Oct. 15. The entrance fee will be increased after that to $100.

"The practice among the retail dealers and small shops of adding water to milk has become so general that respectable dealers, who have large capital invested, were compelled to combine for their own protection. On several occasions we have proved that milk sellers, arrested for selling watered milk, who attempted to throw the blame on the wholesale dealers, were themselves guilty. It may at once be seen how important to the reputable dealers it is that all offenders in the trade should be convicted and punished."

Among the members of the association are P. D. Sanford & Co., M. C. Beakes, J. P. Wierk & Co., Seiler Brothers, William A. Wright, J. J. Knapp & Co., W. C. A. Witt & Co., and the Warwick Valley Milk Association.

The association will not confine its attention to New-York City, but will watch the supply of milk sent to Brooklyn and the suburbs of this city.

The directors will meet once a month at least. The meeting place for the present will be the Mercantile Exchange. Special meetings will be called whenever there is occasion.

COULDN'T FIND MISS LEFKOWITZ.

Was to Have Answered in Court Yesterday for Taking Cream from Milk.

There was no hearing in Essex Market Police Court yesterday in the case of Miss Ray Lefkowitz, for whom a warrant had been issued. She could not be found by the officers. Miss Lefkowitz was in charge in Mr. Straus's store at 47 Pike Street, and last Saturday admitted to Secretary Clark of the Board of Health that she had been in the habit earlier in the Summer of occasionally taking a glass of cream from the top of the cans for her own use.

The Board of Health on Tuesday last decided to prosecute her for this offense, and a warrant was issued Thursday. Yesterday Milk Inspector Durant and a policeman went to the store at 47 Pike Street to arrest her, but learned that she was discharged Monday. Her address could not be learned, and so the warrant was returned "Not found."

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to Chemist Martin late yesterday afternoon about the matter, Mr. Martin said:

"I am surprised at the turn affairs have taken, for it was my understanding that Mr. Straus had agreed to keep the girl in his employ until the matter was settled. I do not think this will end the case."

President Wilson told the reporter he knew the girl had been discharged, and intimated that she had been discharged on his advice.

"We also advised the discharge of Miss Lefkowitz, a sister, who had charge of the store at 147 Eldridge Street, and of the driver who delivered the milk," he said. "It would not do to have a dishonest person about, you know. I do not imagine there will be any trouble in finding the girl. We shall certainly try to find her."

Cannot Release Coffey.

Efforts were made to release John V. Coffey, a milk dealer of 371 Seventh Avenue, who received the unusually severe punishment of $100 and three months in the penitentiary for selling adulterated milk. The Justices of Special Sessions learned that Coffey's wife is dying, and that he is a victim of consumption, whom imprisonment will kill, but they can find no authority to allow the remission of sentence, though they can, under the law, remit fines. Only the Governor can release Coffey.

BIDS TO SUPPLY THE STATE ASYLUMS

Stewards of the Insane Hospitals Providing Meats for Their Wards.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—At the meeting of the Committee of Stewards of the various State insane hospitals, held in this city this morning, bids for the furnishing of beef, fresh and corned; pork, ham, mutton, pressed corned beef and bacon, for the institutions on Long Island, Middletown, Utica, Ogdensburg, Willard, Binghamton, Rochester, and Buffalo, were opened.

The total amount of the contracts bid for is in the neighborhood of $350,000. The result of the bidding will not be made known at present, as the successful bids have been given to the Stewards of the various hospitals to take back to Albany for the State's approval. Armour & Co., Hammond & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Eastman & Co., and other well-known firms were represented in the bidding. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held.

Jersey City's Fight for Water.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—John Griffin, counsel for the Citizens' Committee, appointed at the Tabernacle meeting Monday night, applied to-day to Judge Lippincott for a writ of certiorari, to review the proposed water contract. Judge Lippincott declined to grant the writ, but told Mr. Griffin that he could renew his application when the other cases came up to-morrow.

JUDGE FOSTER SUES J. K. HUDSON

His Action Brought for Criminal Libel on Statements Published in The Topeka Capital.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 20.—The criminal libel suit of Judge C. G. Foster of the Federal court against Editor J. K. Hudson of The Topeka Capital will begin Monday in the Topeka court, and will be prosecuted by the County Attorney, assisted by David Overmyer, who was the Gubernatorial candidate on the Democratic ticket last year. The defense will be conducted by Lieut. Gov. Troutman, assisted by J. V. Beekam and Messrs. Welch and Keeler.

The prosecution will charge that defendant uttered criminal libel against Judge Foster:

First—By charging that Foster misdirected and wrongfully instructed a Grand Jury, which had been packed for the purpose of securing an indictment against Hudson at a term of court presided over by Foster.

Second—By charging that this conduct on the part of Foster was a travesty on the dignity and duties of a just Judge.

Third—By charging Foster with being a judicial cadaver.

Fourth—By charging that Foster had been trying through his friends to bulldoze the Government into retiring him on full pay for life.

Fifth—By charging that Foster is generally incompetent and unworthy of holding the office of District and Circuit Judge of the Federal Court.

The defense will be that the facts justify the publications complained of. Then will follow the greatest legal battle ever fought in the courts of Kansas, in which the defense will try to show all the defects and misdoings of Foster during all his long life. Congressmen, Senators, and all classes of people will be called to testify.

The foundation of this suit was laid during the first fight over prohibition in Kansas. Major Hudson and his paper led the fight for the abolishment of the saloon in Kansas. The Major is nothing if not a fighter. As the champion of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution he waged an aggressive and relentless war on all forms and degrees of opposition, and Judge Foster was one of those he attacked. It was charged that the Judge, having married for his second wife the daughter of a wealthy liquor dealer, felt it incumbent on him to do everything possible to help his father-in-law's business.

The Capital was at that time publishing many of the legal notices from the Federal courts in the State, and Judge Foster claims to have discovered that in taxing up the charges for such publications the legal rates had been exceeded. It is charged that Foster here packed his Federal Grand Jury and secured the indictment against Hudson. From this time there was war to the knife between these two men. Both were early settlers in Kansas, and both had a great number of friends. It is thought that if the prosecution succeeds Major Hudson will be practically ruined, while if he succeeds in justifying his publications there may be a vacancy on the Federal bench.

CHEAP TILES AND A POOR ROOF

Contractor English Tells About the City Hall of Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The City Hall Commissioners to-day began an investigation with a view to fixing the responsibility for the improper work done and the improper materials used in building the new City Hall.

Contractor John English, who did the mason work, testified that the foundation was made 28 inches wide, although the specifications called for a 20-inch wall. He said this was done by direction of Architect L. H. Broome, because if it had not been done the granite wall would have extended beyond the foundation. He was paid $5,000 extra for the work. He understood that the contractors who did the iron work were paid $5,000 extra.

The bricks used for tiling cost only $35 a thousand, while the plans called for English brick at $80. Mr. English claimed that the American bricks, though cheaper than the English, were better. The bricks were selected by the architect. Mr. English denied that any second-hand material had been used.

Contractor John Kiernan, who did the carpenter work, testified that the roof was not laid according to the plans. He said the pitch of the roof was about at an angle of 45 degrees in the plans, but the architect had changed it so that it was almost level. In consequence the water was not carried off, but lodged on the roof and leaked through.

L. H. Broome, the architect, will be examined next week.

MRS. ARCHBOLD'S COSTLY CHARITY

She Housed a Needy Man, and He and $500 Vanished.

Mrs. George Archbold was induced, as a matter of charity, to give Charles H. Headland, a florist, thirty-four years old, a room in her house at 65 Prospect Place, until he could get employment. Headland began his occupancy of the room in May, and was to have work in September, when he would pay for his room.

During Mrs. Archbold's absence from home one day in August, a desk and safe were broken open, and $500 in money and jewelry stolen. Headland disappeared at the same time, but left a note saying that he had been called out of town, and would return in a few days. As he did not return, Mrs. Archbold told the story at Police Headquarters, and detectives were detailed to work on the case.

They succeeded in finding Headland in the Village of Dwaar's Kill, in Ulster County, where the fugitive was arrested by Detective O'Brien Thursday.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Headland confessed to stealing $75 in money, but professed to know nothing of the rest of the stolen property. He was committed by Magistrate Flammer in $2,000 bail for examination by the Grand Jury.

CHARGED WITH POISONING THE COFFEE

An Old Man Accused of the Attempted Murder of His Son-in-Law.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 20.—Thomas Erwin, aged sixty-four, is in jail at Morristown, having been committed without bail by Justice Gage on the charge of attempted murder.

Erwin makes his home with his daughter, who is the wife of Oliver House. The fact that House was not hungry when he arose this morning, saved his life. His wife ate breakfast, but House went to the barn to do some work. His wife went with him. During the absence of the couple, Erwin carried the coffee pot into another room and poured into it a large quantity of what is believed to have been paris green. In doing this he was observed by his granddaughter, Rosie Colwell, aged twelve years.

When House returned and was seated at the table preparatory to beginning his breakfast, the little girl told him of what she had seen Erwin do. House took the coffee pot and its contents to the office of Justice Gage. There it was examined and found to contain enough poison to kill several persons.

GEN. JAMES JOURDAN INJURED

Thrown from a Carriage While Trying a Team of Horses.

Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Fulton Municipal Gas Company and the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, was painfully injured in this city Tuesday, and since then has been confined to his home at Clifton, S. I.

Gen. Jourdan was trying a team of horses in Twenty-fourth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues, when the front axle of his carriage broke, and he was thrown under the horses' feet.

Fortunately the horses stopped. Gen. Jourdan escaped at the time with what were supposed to be only a few bruises.

Since then his ankle has swollen and given him considerable pain. His son, Harry Jourdan, said yesterday that Gen. Jourdan would in all probability be able to attend to business as usual next Monday.

An Auxiliary Brooklyn School.

The Brooklyn Board of Education has decided to give relief to the girls' high school, which is overcrowded, by using old public school No. 3, Bedford and Jefferson Avenues.

The old school was being prepared yesterday, and it is expected that the school will be opened next Monday.

KINGS COUNTY CANDIDATES

Six Offices for Which Both Parties Have Many Aspirants.

THE REPUBLICAN SITUATION SIMPLE

Democrats Have Two Sets of Men Who Want Places—Local Harmony, It Is Expected, Will Clear Things.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court are to be voted for in Brooklyn this Fall. Two of the nominations in each party will come from that city itself, and the third will go to one of the other counties in that Judicial District. There are also to be elected in Brooklyn two County Judges, a Surrogate, and a District Attorney. The Supreme Court Justiceships run for fourteen years, and the two Judges who are to sit in Brooklyn will receive $12,500 a year and expenses. The Surrogate holds office for six years and is paid $10,000 a year. The two County Judges hold office for six years, and each receives $10,000 a year. The District Attorney receives $8,000 a year, and the term is three years.

Owing to the dignity and importance of these offices, there are many candidates this year in Brooklyn for each of the positions.

The situation is simpler, so far as the candidates are concerned, among the Republicans than among the Democrats, for the reason that there is but one Republican organization, whereas there are two distinct compacted Democratic organizations—the regular and the independent. The coming together of the two Democratic organizations on State issues has, however, greatly simplified the situation among Democrats, and the strong prospect of harmony on local questions is regarded by the leaders of both organizations as promising an early solution of the remaining difficulties.

There are many men who are now prominent candidates in one or the other Democratic organization taken alone, who, when local harmony is accomplished, will probably be at once lost sight of. But in the present situation each of these men is to be considered as a contingent candidate, for the reason that they are all actively in the race, and either they are working for themselves, or their friends are working for them.

So far as the regular Democrats are concerned, but one man has been much talked of for Surrogate, and that is the present incumbent, George B. Abbott. He is said to be in close touch with the organization, and with the men who control it.

For the Supreme Court Justiceships allotted to Brooklyn there are a number of candidates among the regular Democrats. First on the list is James D. Bell, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party of Kings County. He is on the Harmony Committee of the regulars. It seems to be generally conceded that the regular organization prefers him as one of its candidates for the Supreme Court Justiceships. Other names mentioned among the leaders are those of Thomas E. Pearsall, Charles H. Otis, Almet F. Jenks, and John A. Taylor. The latter was once Corporation Counsel. Mr. Jenks was also Corporation Counsel. Mr. Pearsall ran for the Supreme Court Justiceship two years ago, and was overwhelmingly defeated by William J. Gaynor.

For District Attorney the regular Democrats have two candidates at present. They are Luke D. Stapleton and John F. Clark. The latter is now First Assistant District Attorney, and has the reputation of having done most of Mr. Ridgway's hard work. Mr. Ridgway has said, and it is said positively, that he will not be a candidate for renomination. Mr. Stapleton is on the Harmony Committee of the regulars.

There are half a dozen candidates among the regular Democrats for the two county Judgeships. Foremost is Bernard J. York, the present Chief Clerk of the Court of Sessions, to whom one of the nominations is conceded. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the regular organization, and also Chairman of the Joint Harmony Committee of the two organizations. Other men among the regular Democrats who are candidates for the nominations for the county Judgeships are Police Justice Goetting, ex-Police Justice Quigley, (who was removed from office by the General Term of the Supreme Court for misconduct during the trolley strike;) William B. Hurd, David F. Manning, J. B. Meyenborg, and George Moffatt. Mr. Meyenborg was formerly counsel to the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Independent Democrats have put forward few candidates. Charles J. Patterson has been actively pushed by his friends for a Supreme Court nomination, and Robert H. Roy, the Secretary of the Independents, has been urged for the nomination for District Attorney. Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge has been spoken of in connection with both the District Attorneyship and the County Judgeship. Two men among the independents have been prominently spoken of by their friends for the County Judgeships. They are J. Warren Greene and George Alexander.

A host of Republican candidates is seeking all the offices mentioned. By common consent, Hugo Hirsh and W. W. Goodrich are backed by the regular machine organization—by Mr. Worth, Mr. Buttling and their lieutenants—for the two places on the Supreme Court Bench. The up-country nomination for the Supreme Court is being contended for by Judge Mills of Westchester County and Col. Dickie of Orange County. Other candidates in Brooklyn for the Republican nominations for the Supreme Court are Major E. H. Hobbs, the friend of ex-Sheriff Clark D. Rhinehart; Col. David Thornton of the Twenty-third Ward, Joseph A. Burr of the Twenty-third Ward, United States Commissioner John J. Allen of the First Ward, and Frederick A. Ward of the First Ward. Mr. Blackmar, it is announced, has withdrawn from the race. By some of the politicians Mr. Allen is classed as a Willis, or anti-Worth candidate.

It is the general feeling in Brooklyn that the support given to Jesse Johnson for the Court of Appeals nomination in the Republican Convention by the Kings County delegation was not bona fide, but was based strictly on the understanding with Thomas C. Platt and the State machine that Mr. Johnson had no chance for the nomination. Some of Mr. Johnson's friends say this was a trick to keep him out of a nomination for the Supreme Court.

S. T. Maddox is the favorite machine Republican for the nomination for Surrogate. President Jackson Wallace of the Common Council is aspiring for the machine support for the place.

For the nomination for District Attorney, Joseph Aspinall is said to be the favorite with the Republican machine. Foster L. Backus is frequently seen in Sheriff Buttling's office, and is said to be hoping for the nomination.

Paul E. De Fere, who was a law partner of W. J. Gaynor, is the leading Republican aspirant for a nomination for County Judge.

Contest Over the Holt Will.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The alleged will of ex-Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, witnessed by President Grant and Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, which, charred, as if by burning and cancellation, was sent mysteriously and anonymously to the Register of Wills on Aug. 26, was this morning offered for probate. Upon the presentation of the paper for probate Judge Bradley passed an order making Oct. 18 the date upon which the answer of those opposed to the will should be returnable. The property involved amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, a small portion of which already has been distributed to the next of kin on the supposition that Judge Holt died intestate. A bitter legal fight is inevitable over the matter. The heirs at law will insist upon knowing by whom the suppressed will was produced and the reason of its concealment.

FASHION'S INFLICTIONS FOR MEN

Tailors Would Like to See Plum-Colored Evening Suits in Vogue, and Also Waistcoats of Mole Skins.

The semi-annual exhibition by the Merchant Tailors' Society, which was opened on Thursday at 241 Fifth Avenue, will be closed this evening, and the plum-colored evening suit which graced the collection of garments for men will now be relegated to the shop window of J. C. Weiss, who is responsible for its creation.

The tailors of Fifth Avenue have decreed that up-to-date society men must wear plum-colored evening dress suits, at least as a temporary change from the sombre black in vogue for a century. If tailors' decrees have force, one may expect a rather garish sight at evening parties, for the coats of the plum-colored suits have a variegated silk lining, which presents many hues as the wearer changes his position in a brilliantly lighted ballroom.

"How will they go?" said a fashionable tailor yesterday when a reporter asked him about the plum-colored evening dress suits. "Oh, they'll go all right," he answered with the assurance of a tailor whose decrees are observed without question. "We are going to insist upon the change. Of course, the suits are odd, and gentlemen with auburn hair will not object to them. But to be really 'swell,' this Winter, a man must provide himself with a plum-colored evening suit."

Another innovation in evening clothes for men is the velvet collar, both for coats and waistcoats. Although such collars were worn last year, they have now become much more popular, and are considered exactly the "proper thing."

The facing of collars for evening coats, whether rolled or notched, are to be of silk carried to the edge.

Some of the trousers for evening suits have a stripe down the side. Mr. Weiss's plum-colored trousers have two stripes, giving the wearer the appearance of a bandmaster or gendarme. The vests are made with four buttons.

The general rule followed by the fashionable tailors this year is to make all coats shorter than those worn last season.

Overcoats are to be made in beavers, meltons, Thibets, and vicunas. They will be single-breasted, with velvet collars, and just long enough to cover a frock coat which reaches to the knees.

The only departure from the general rule of shortening coats is in the double-breasted surtout, which is to be worn mostly for coaching. This garment is gathered tightly at the waist and the skirts are made long.

Trousers are to be tighter at the ankles than those of last year. Wide stripes will be much affected.

The fashionable stuff for business suits is herringbone, with single line over plaid.

Large plaid effects in light brown, green, and blue mixtures are promised in rough cheviots. For golfing and bicycling costumes there is no limit yet in view. Mr. Twyeffort has on exhibition a fin de siècle golf suit with perhaps the largest check design known. It is intended to be worn with a Norfolk jacket and a look of indifference.

Mr. Twyeffort has also brought to the attention of an unsuspecting public a new creation in waistcoats. These striking garments are made of tanned mole skins, with buttons made of shark's teeth, and with collars cut with a German roll. When the possessor of such a waistcoat wears it with a black coat and trousers, his tailor will tell him he is "quite stylish."

STATE OF THE WOOL TRADE

A Slight Improvement According to Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

Slight improvement was made this week in the wool market, according to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, which will report in to-day's issue that sales in the Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia markets aggregated 3,435,600 pounds domestic and 3,266,500 pounds foreign, a gross total of 6,702,100 pounds as compared with 3,124,800 pounds domestic and 3,033,900 pounds foreign, a gross total of 6,158,700 pounds, for the previous week.

"The American wool market continues firm in anticipation of next week's London sales, which are expected to confirm the reports of advancing prices abroad," The Journal says. "The foreign woolens industry continues active, and a good demand for wools even at the advancing rates is manifested. This strength in the foreign market is the support of dealers here. Wool is being shipped from American ports, as previously reported, and other similar deals are under consideration. A very marked difference in prices between the foreign and domestic markets must thus continue to decrease the supply here and hold the market firm.

"Although sales the past week have not been large, inquiry has been more active, sample bales have been more freely taken, and dealers report more transactions under way than has been the case for several weeks past. The dull and uncertain manufacturing season here is an influence tending to counteract that of the foreign market, so that buyers and sellers are not really so far apart after all. A difference of from only ¼ to ½ cent per pound has prevented many sales. If machinery is kept running, sales must soon increase, and they will probably do so at somewhat higher rates. Actual transactions show no change in values."

TO WIN A GOLDEN CROWN

A Lunatic Jumped from a Roof and Escaped Unhurt.

Louis Boehm of 433 East Thirteenth Street has vagaries, among which are the fancies that he is King of Bavaria, and that he can jump from bridges with impunity. Impressed with the last idea, he went to the roof of the house where he lives yesterday and jumped from the top of the building to the roof of the extension.

Finding himself unhurt, he walked to the eaves and jumped again, this time three stories, to the ground. His crazy escapade was witnessed by many persons, who ran to pick the man up. They found Boehm unhurt and calmly brushing the dirt from his clothing. He explained that he expected to get a golden crown for jumping from the roof, and, having gained that, he would be acknowledged King of Bavaria.

An ambulance was called and Boehm was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BOYS ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER

Frank Snyder Is Fifteen and Pompei de Marco Sixteen Years Old.

Two boys have been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury for manslaughter. They will both be tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions.

They are Frank Snyder, who is fifteen years old, and who is charged with having pushed another boy, Henry Schoff, into the East River, at the foot of Bridge Street. Schoff was drowned. Snyder pleaded not guilty to the charge, and says that the drowning was the result of an accident following a joke.

Pompei de Marco, the other boy indicted, is sixteen years old. He is charged with having shot Gadano Girono, July 21, at 237 North Second Street. He also pleaded not guilty. Pompei claimed that he did the shooting in self-defense after a quarrel over money.

New Insurance Company.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—James F. Pierce, State Superintendent of Insurance, has granted a corporation certificate to the Norwood Insurance Company of New-York, authorizing it to transact business as a joint stock fire insurance company, with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $50,000. The Directors are John D. Kernan, Samuel C. Pullman, George R. Hurd, Henry Adams, Jr., Robert G. Davidson, William C. Roberts, Francis J. Oakes, Edward G. Ward, J. Jay Nestell, George B. Porter, William R. Christmas, John F. Pupke, Herman Tappan, Alfred Osterhout, Francis F. Flagg, Henry D. Norris, Frederick Gottfried, and Andrew J. Armstrong.

Three Bad Young Cave-Dwellers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—Robert Beatty, fifteen years old, of Hoboken; James Duff, fifteen, and Frank Sellers, fourteen, of this city, were today committed to the Reform School at Jamesburg by Judge Hudspeth. They pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary.

They belonged to a gang of juv

in its current issue, attacks the proposed canal in a long article of exceeding vehemence, opposing it on special and general grounds. With the exception of calling attention to the manifest obstacles in the way of the construction of the canal, its heavy cost, numerous locks, and in the way of successful operation, such as the limited duration of the season of lake navigation, the attack is conducted on substantially the same old grounds occupied by the railroad publications in resisting any and all canal projects. These are the plea that such enterprises involve the taxation of the many for the benefit of the few; that railway tariffs are low enough already, and that stockholders, whose property is already damaged by excessive rate-cutting, would be still further jeopardized.

A ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic is not likely to be built, though it may be; and, if it is not built, the failure will probably be in no way hastened or brought about by the opposition of railroads or their organs. There is probably no expression of opinion in American periodical literature that carries less weight than that of railway journals upon waterway projects. Such opinion is absolutely valueless, because of its transparent animus and design. No better proof of this blind antipathy to waterways and its lack of reason is seen than The Railway Age itself furnishes in the allegation that, "as the whole tendency of the age is toward swifter transportation, and more direct routes, the proposed return to the canal and lock system is a mistaken movement backward instead of forward." A view of transportation questions which is blind to the presence of a great canal era, worldwide in its bearings, is too narrow to deserve consideration. The short-sighted and utterly useless character of railroad views of modern movements is well exemplified in the attitude of railroad journals toward electricity as a motive power. Every step in the application of electricity to heavy and inter-urban traffic has been hooted at by the railroad journals.

They have been vainly trying to whistle down the wind. And they have done the same toward waterway improvement. Meanwhile, canals have been built, rivers opened, and harbors dredged, oblivious, apparently, of the cries of the railroad world. Railroad opposition exists, undoubtedly, to the Nicaragua Canal, but it cuts no figure whatever in the growing popularity of that enterprise. This may be the case with the proposed ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic. When the engineering difficulties and the cost are stated, there are no other valid objections to it. Industrial development is so relentless in its progress that the stockholders of railroads affected by it would have no consideration shown them whatever. Of what avail was it for stockholders in cable roads to bemoan the perfection of the trolley, or for the owners and makers of swindler presses to rail at the web-perfecting machine? There are three factors which may be aroused to build a ship canal across New-York State. One is the City of New-York. What her merchant princes might do if Chicago's drainage canal deflected the lake traffic down the Mississippi can only be conjectured. Then the State of New-York is about to vote on the question of spending $9,000,000 in repairs to existing canals. It might vote many millions for a new canal, if its State supremacy were imperiled. Then there is the general Government. Complications with England or with Canada might make a deep-water connection between the lakes and the Atlantic almost a military necessity. No one can foresee what the limit of canal building in the United States is to be.

The Nine Million Plan Inadequate.

From The Wheeling Register.

The New-York Legislature has passed an act looking to the deepening of the canals of that State from their present depth of seven feet to nine feet, at an expense of $9,000,000, and the people are to vote on it at the November election.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES thinks this depth would be insufficient, and it favors a ship canal to connect Lake Ontario with the Hudson River which shall be 26 feet deep and 125 feet wide at the bottom. This is a stupendous project. It would cost $100,000,000, and there would be $50,000,000 more required for the deepening of the Upper Hudson for a distance of about thirty miles. The scheme is rather bewildering in its magnificence. It is altogether probable that the next century will see something of this kind accomplished, and in the meantime THE TIMES makes it appear that the present proposition is inadequate for the internal commerce of the State. It is pointed out that De Witt Clinton's original plan for the Erie Canal was regarded as something more extravagant by those who opposed it than that of THE TIMES is likely to be at present; yet no one questions now that there was altogether reasonable statesmanship in its construction.

A Scheme of Vast Consequence.

From The Troy Daily Press.

It is a wholesome sign that THE NEW-YORK TIMES is thoroughly awake to the importance of ship connections between New-York and the great lakes, and is agitating and advocating a great waterway with a vigor that is likely to lead to practical and perhaps prodigious results. The project is one in every way worthy of the Republic and the generation, and it should be undertaken without delay. We do not say that the particular route named by THE TIMES should be adopted, but a ship canal should be constructed to connect the Hudson River at Troy with either Lake Ontario or Lake Erie. The Champlain, Oswego, and Erie routes have all been discussed, and it is for engineers and capitalists to determine which is the best adapted to connect by water the great grain-producing Northwest with the commercial and monetary heart of the continent. Such a scheme is of vastly more consequence to the Republic than an enlarged navy, extravagant pension outlays beyond the demands of justice, and various other tax-eating expedients which absorb the substance of the Nation without giving anything substantial in return.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST MEANT SOMETHING

An Incident of a Recent Concert in the White House Grounds.

From The Washington Post.

A pretty and very pathetic incident occurred in connection with the preparation of the programme for the Marine Band concert in the White House grounds last Saturday. Prof. Fanciulli, be it known, receives every day in his mail half a dozen or more letters from persons who request him to play certain selections at these open-air concerts. Fanciulli is a very accommodating man, and would be only too glad to comply with all these requests were it possible to do so. They come in such large numbers that the professor is handicapped, and many requests must be disregarded.

Early last week, however, Fanciulli came upon one letter that touched a tender spot in his nature. The letter was in feminine handwriting, and begged the professor to play several selections at the White House concert to be given the following Saturday afternoon. He glanced at the end of it, and saw that it was signed by three names, all women. The closing paragraph of the note was as follows:

When we tell you that we are three sisters, and are all blind, and that our greatest joy in life is music, and that our circumstances are such we have but little opportunity of gratifying this passion for listening to music of any sort outside of those beautiful concerts we hear each Saturday in what has been described to us as the glorious grounds back of the President's house, which we know we can never gaze upon with our own eyes, then, professor, you will grant us this little boon and let us hear next Saturday these few favorite compositions.

This appeal was too strong for Fanciulli. When the programme was published Saturday morning the notice stated that the concert arranged for was by "special request." That afternoon at the concert the band "played," as theatrical people would say, to the three blind sisters, who were seated on one of the benches to the left of Fanciulli. Four of the numbers on the programme were selected by the sisters. They were: "Midsummer Night's Dream"; cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," "The Forge in the Forest," and "Love's Herald." The blind girls clapped their hands with pleasure, and Fanciulli himself appeared to be as greatly pleased at the pleasure he was bestowing on the blind as they were themselves.

Bismarck's Diplomatic Spurs.

From The London Standard.

In commemoration of Prince Bismarck's old utterance, "I earned my diplomatic spurs at Erfurt," a number of his Erfurt admirers have had a quantity of the most exquisite flowers arranged in the form of a pair of gigantic spurs, which they have sent to him with a letter assuring him of their veneration and affection. The Prince has answered in a cordial letter of thanks.

A Sailor Robbed His Captain.

August Noege, Captain of the steamship Rotterdam, lying at the foot of North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, reported yesterday that one of his crew had entered his cabin yesterday and stolen $133 worth of jewelry and money.

DR. TALMAGE WILL ACCEPT

The Call from the Washington Church Expected Next Week.

HE WILL PREACH WITHOUT SALARY

Dr. Sunderland Anxious to Have Him as a Co-Pastor Who Will Do His Part in the Church Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has written a letter in which he says he will accept a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this city on condition that the congregation shall indicate by a vote that it desires him to be its pastor. This letter is now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who for many years has been the chief pastor of the church.

The Board of Trustees of the church some time ago extended a call to Dr. Talmage, it being made known to him at the time that the action of the Trustees must be indorsed by the church and District Presbytery in order to be binding.

Every pew holder in the First Presbyterian Church is entitled to vote on a question like this, as it affects the well-being of the society. After the vote is taken the question will then go before the District Presbytery, in accordance with Church law. It is said the vote, which will be taken next Monday night, will sustain the action of the Trustees, and that the indorsement of the Presbytery will follow as a matter of course.

It is not generally believed in church circles that Dr. Talmage will receive a large salary. It is well known here that he relies mainly upon his published sermons and his lectures for his income.

It is necessary that he should have at least a nominal connection with some church in order to syndicate his sermons. He would like to make his headquarters in Washington, and the offer of the First Presbyterian Church pulpit is thoroughly in line with his desires. It is understood that an agreement has been reached by which his church duties will not interfere with his syndicate and lecture engagements.

Dr. Sunderland, the present pastor, is assisted by Dr. Adolos Allen. According to the present arrangements, both will retain their connection with the church as co-pastors. Dr. Sunderland is quoted as follows on the subject of Dr. Talmage's coming:

"Thursday morning last I had an interview with Dr. Talmage. We discussed the letter that was signed by twenty-five members of the church, presenting informally the proposition to Dr. Talmage, and compared it with published statements from Washington that there was dissension in the church over his possible coming.

"I will not say further than that Dr. Talmage's doubts were set at rest, and he and I understand each other. There is no doubt that he will come. He said, 'Doctor, if you will do your part, I will do mine.'

"And now another point. Dr. Talmage will not be offered any salary; that is, no sum will be named in the call, which is not according to the usual custom, as you know. That part of the matter will be left to be settled between Dr. Talmage and the Trustees of the church, and we have no doubt that it will be satisfactorily arranged, and I can safely predict that within a few weeks we shall have the greatest preacher in the world in our midst.

"Dr. Talmage will come as a blessing to the church. He is a dear friend of mine, and we shall work harmoniously together. In fact, everything about the new condition of affairs will be harmonious. The proposition was carefully thought out a while ago, and I feared that Dr. Talmage might make other arrangements before we could make known our desires to him.

"It seemed to us a grand opportunity, and I know that our friend likes the city. I think he wants to come just as much as we want to have him."

The First Presbyterian Church Society is very wealthy. President Cleveland is a regular attendant at the church services. It is the understanding here that when Dr. Talmage is regularly installed as pastor, plans will be perfected for the enlargement of the church, to the end that the services may become as noted as those of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, which Dr. Talmage conducted for many years.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 20.—Dr. Talmage was spoken with to-night at his Summer home here concerning his expected call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington.

He said he could give out nothing new about the matter until he received the call. The call will be acted upon at a meeting of the church Monday evening, and he expects to hear from it Tuesday. Dr. Talmage's relatives here are of the opinion that he will go to Washington.

FRANCHISE HEARING POSTPONED

Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies Want the Same Street.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to hear the application of the Third Avenue Road for more territory. Before Edward Lauterbach, the company's counsel, could tell why the road should be granted the franchise asked for, Counsel Robinson of the Metropolitan Traction Company said that, as both roads wanted One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street it would be better to adjourn the hearing until Oct. 9, when the hearing on the application of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, controlled by the Metropolitan Traction Company, will take place.

The suggestion was acted on and the committee was about to disperse when Alderman Olcott stepped forward and said:

"Why don't you, Mr. Lauterbach, and you, Mr. Robinson, get together and arrange to give transfers? Then a person could ride from the east side to the west side and all around the town."

"Certainly," said Mr. Lauterbach. He grasped Mr. Robinson's hand and led him before the dais on which were seated the committee.

"Who will marry us?" asked Lawyer Robinson.

"I will pronounce the benediction," said President Cyrus Clark, of the West End Association, and a mock marriage came near being gone through with, to the amusement of the Aldermen, who have in the past listened for hours to the remarks the lawyers have leveled at each other.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Examining Board at New-York City. Detail: Cols. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General; John W. Barriger, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capts. James W. Pope, Assistant Quartermaster; George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder.

—Lieut. Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, and Capts. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry, and George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, have been detailed members of the court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Capts. John B. Rodman and Alfred Reynolds, Twentieth Infantry, and Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Assistant Quartermaster, relieved.

—Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as department recruiting officer at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Lieut. John M. Sigworth, Tenth Infantry, has been appointed in his stead.

—Examining Board at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Detail: Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, Fifteenth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, Eighteenth Infantry, two months' extension.

—Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, will report to the examining board appointed at New-York City, for examination for promotion.

—Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry.—Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, from Troop L to Troop H; Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt, from Troop H to Troop L.

—Capt. Aaron H. Appell, Assistant Surgeon, has been detailed Attending Surgeon at Chicago.

Navy.

—Lieut. Thomas J. Phelps, Jr., has been ordered to the Philadelphia, relieving Lieut. Max Wood, who has been ordered home. Lieut. Phelps will take three months' leave.

A Chinaman Commits Suicide.

Cheu Tien, a laundryman, thirty-seven years old, of 75 Baxter Street, this city, visited Charles Sue, a laundryman, at 358 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He said he was tired and would rest in the rear room. Sue went to the coal bin an hour later, and found that Tien had committed suicide by hanging himself from one of the beams. Sue said that Tien had been demented for some time.

CAMPANIA MAKES A FAST TRIP

Leaves the American Liner St. Louis Astern and Arrives Only About Two Hours Behind Her Record.

The Cunard steamship Campania arrived at the bar at 2:59 yesterday afternoon after having made a fast voyage of 5 days 11 hours and 34 minutes, which is only about two hours behind her record. She brought 725 cabin and 709 steerage passengers. Prominent among her passengers was Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to Washington.

The Cunard people are highly elated over the performance of the Campania. She passed the crack American Line boat St. Louis in nearly midocean. The Campania passed Daunt's Rock at 8 A. M. Sept. 15. About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, in latitude 47 degrees 43 minutes, longitude 42 degrees 50 minutes, her officers first sighted the smoke from the St. Louis's funnels, twenty miles ahead and six miles to the southward, on her port bow. The Campania gained steadily on the American boat, and at 10 P. M. of the same day she was abeam of her and about six or eight miles away. One hour later the Cunarder had passed on ahead, and before 1 A. M. the next morning the St. Louis's lights could not be made out astern. The Campania was steaming about 21.75 knots an hour. Her passengers soon learned that the rival boat was the St. Louis, and great interest was manifested in the midocean contest.

The Campania's daily runs were wonderfully regular, being as follows, from Daunt's Rock: 94, 525, 511, 530, 530, 530, 64. She reached her pier about 6 o'clock.

Sir Julian Pauncefote left at once for the Brunswick Hotel. He will go to Newport to-day. He said that Englishmen deplored the yachting fiasco, and he hoped it would not prevent further international yacht racing.

In regard to the signing of the complimentary resolutions in connection with the first trip of the St. Louis, which produced so much comment in England, he said he had taken such action simply as a private individual, and merely as a compliment. He declined to discuss political or diplomatic subjects.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S QUANDARY

Nearly $400,000 on Hand, but It Cannot Be Used to Pay Employes—Treasurer Knapp's Explanation.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 20.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, City Treasurer Knapp made a statement to the board to-night showing that the city has $375,450.95 to its credit in banks in this city, Brooklyn, and New-York.

Treasurer Knapp claims that the amount cannot be used for the current expenses of the City Government or any portion of it appropriated to tide over the deficiency that exists in some of the departments' funds. He says that as soon as he can arrange it he will invest some of the money on hand in bonds of the city.

He declares the mandamus proceedings that the Aldermen directed to have brought against him are intended to frighten him into using money on hand to pay the Aldermen's salaries. He says Mayor Sanford came into power as an economizer and reformer, and that little else has been done by his administration than to open the floodgates of the Treasury and float out every dollar and every bond in sight.

Treasurer Knapp says he regrets that the city employes cannot be paid, and declares that the shortage of funds is due to the extravagance of the administration.

THE NEWARK IN NEED OF REPAIRS

Proposed to Recall the Cruiser and Overhaul Her Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The condition of the Newark's engines will lead to her recall to the United States, her place being taken probably temporarily, by the gunnery ship Lancaster, commanded by Capt. William R. Hoff, which will sail soon from Newport with relief crews for the Yantic and Newark. The machinery of the Newark is said to require extensive overhauling.

Officers here are not surprised that there was much alarm on board when it became known, while she was on her voyage to Cape Town, that the waters in her boilers had dropped so low as to place the ship in serious danger. A report has come to the department from Capt. Stirling, in which he says the boiler tubes of his ship leaked extensively on the voyage to Cape Town, but he makes no mention of the danger the vessel was in for a few hours. The absence of any remarks on this point is probably due to the fact that the investigation instituted was not completed when he forwarded his report.

Officers on duty at the Steam Engineering Bureau, assuming that the report about the Newark is true, are surprised that the Chief Engineer should have allowed the water in the boilers to go down to the danger point. It is presumed here that the Newark was steaming under only four boilers at the time, and that the leakage of tubes distracted the attention of the engineers from the actual condition of the boilers. Until Capt. Stirling shall report, no action can be taken by the department leading to a court of inquiry into the matter.

THE SOCIETY WORLD.

—At Rhinebeck Again.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, who have been spending several weeks in Canada, have returned to their country place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, who have been visiting Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. William Astor, at Beechwood, Newport, have gone to their country place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

—To Remain at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien of 158 Madison Avenue will remain at Inchiquin, their Newport villa, until late in the Fall, on account of the illness of Mr. O'Brien. Mrs. O'Brien's daughter, the Baroness Sellière, will soon return from abroad with her husband.

—Miss Pauline Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray of Hawkshurst, Newport, is at her father's town house, 6 Elk Street, Albany, for a few days. Her brothers, John Clinton Gray, Jr., and Henry Gunther Gray, have returned to Harvard for their senior course.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bloodgood at Seabright.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, who have been spending a fortnight at Fortress Monroe, Va., have gone to Seabright, N. J., for the remainder of September.

—At Brook Meadow Farm.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are at their country place, Brook Meadow Farm, at Westbury, L. I., having returned from Newport. They will go to their place at Aiken, S. C., in November.

—Visiting Virginia Springs.—Mr. and Mrs. William T. Blodgett and Miss Blodgett are spending the month of September at Hot Sulphur Springs, Va.

A New Building for Stores.

A real estate corporation, of which Samuel D. Babcock is President and George P. Slade Treasurer, has purchased of Nathan Straus the old Presbyterian Church property, on the north side of West Fourteenth Street, 225 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 71 feet in Fourteenth Street and running through 200 feet to Fifteenth Street, 50 feet front, a plot of about five lots.

The corporation will erect on the plot a fireproof steel frame building for store purposes. The building will be ready for occupancy early next Autumn.

Dock Investigation for Monday.

The Commissioners of Accounts will begin on Monday their open investigation of the Dock Department. Corporation Counsel Scott and Mayor Strong had a conference yesterday regarding the inquiry. It is probable that the old quarters of the Park Board in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in Chambers Street, will be used for the hearing.

To Start for Chicago To-day.

About sixty delegates to the Irish Convention to be held in Chicago Sept. 24, 25, and 26 will start by special train to-day at 2:30 P. M. over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. About a dozen of the delegates met last night in the saloon at 376 Third Avenue to give out the tickets and complete arrangements for the journey.

FAVORITES NOT IN FORM

They Could Not Win the Races at Brighton Beach.

PRIG THE ONLY ONE TO SHOW IN FORM

Starter Rowe Not Happy in Getting the Horses Away—Sirocco Quits in a Six Furlongs Dash

Unless there is a vast improvement both in the racing and attendance the present meeting at Brighton Beach will prove a big failure. The attendance yesterday was exceptionally small, and the racing furnished anything but a satisfactory afternoon's sport.

Prig, favorite for the opening event, succeeded in getting home in front, but the five other events fell to outsiders, the most unlooked-for upset coming in the fifth event, in which "Pa Bill" Daly's Volley won with 20 to 1 quoted.

Starter Rowe made a sorrowful exhibition with the flag in the opening event. He left three of the ten horses at the post, and with the exception of the third event, wherein he had but six starters, the fields were sent away in bad shape.

The fourth and fifth events were the only races that brought about the semblance of a contest. For the former Sirocco, who as a four-year-old was rated as one of the crack sprinters of the year, was made a big favorite. He showed some of his former speed during the first part of the race, but when challenged at the head of the stretch he threw it up, finishing next to last. Panway, who secured a flying start, cut out the running, with Sirocco at his head, to the turn into the stretch, where he was challenged by Cass, the pair fighting it out to the end, Scott outriding Powers on Panway, winning in a drive by a neck. Longbrook and Chattanooga, who were each heavily supported for the race, made up considerable ground in the run through the stretch, and made an exciting finish for third place, the former getting the verdict by a neck.

Sky Blue, for the fifth event, was, so well thought of that he at post time was an even-money favorite. Griffin rode in an indifferent manner, and his performance was so bad that the Stewards called him before them after the race, but the investigation did not result in any action.

The Littlefield contingent tried to pull of a good thing with Peggoty in the second event, a two-year-old affair. But after showing prominently for a half mile he died away. Pierre Lorillard's Predicament, who was always well up, winning cleverly by a length from Arline, who beat Rebea two lengths for the place, the latter coming strong at the end, and beating the good thing, Peggoty, a neck.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42½. No bid for the winner.

1—Prig, J. Shields's b. c., 4 years, by Gallorette—Prude, 104 pounds, $100.....(Griffin)
*—Long Bridge, J. B. White's br. c., 4, 110, $300.....(Doggett)
*—Nicolini, J. Hayman's b. g., 3, 99, $500..... (O'Leary)
4—Little Matt, 4, 104.
5—Golden Gate, 3, 94.
6—Clarus, 4, 103.
7—Diabolus, 4, 108.
8—Eclipse, aged, 108.
9—Babe Murphy, 3, 93.
10—Darkness, 5, 104.

*Dead heat for second place.

To Win.	Betting. Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—1..Long Bridge.	8—5	15—1..Clarus	6—1
7—5..Prig	1—2	20—1..Diabolus	8—1
10—1..Nicolini	4—1	12—1..Eclipse	4—1
7—2..Little Matt.	6—5	4—1..Babe Murphy.	7—5
12—1..Golden Gate.	5—1	15—1..Darkness	6—1

Won by a length; dead heat for second place.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for maiden two-year-old fillies; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02½. No bid for the winner.

1—Predicament, P. Lorillard's ch. f., by The Sailor Prince-Quandary, 103 pounds, $800.. .....(Griffin)
2—Arline, Duke & Wishard's b. f., 110½, $1,800 .....(Reiff)
3—Rebea, J. B. Waite's blk. f., 100, $200.. .....(Sheedy)
4—Peggoty, 105.
5—Eliza Belle, 98.
6—La Petite, 97.
7—Connemaugh, 97.
8—Millie L, 101.
9—Kate Sweeney, 97.
10—Princess Jean, 99.
11—Henrade, 99.
12—Beulah Ferguson, 100
13—Miss Belmar, 97.
14—Glenolia, 100.

To Win.	Betting. Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—2..Predicament.	6—5	25—1..Millie L.	10—1
4—1..Arline	8—5	30—1..Kate Sw'n'y.	12—1
12—1..Rebea	5—1	30—1..Princ's Jean.	12—1
7—5..Pegotty	3—5	30—1..Henrade	12—1
8—1..Eliza Belle.	8—1	30—1..B. F'g'son.	12—1
50—1..La Petite.	20—1	30—1..Miss B'lmar.	12—1
12—1..Connemaugh	5—1	25—1..Glenolia	10—1

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Apprentice, Buena Vista Stable's ch. c., by Fellowcraft-Dixletta, 138 pounds, $100.(Doggett)
2—Rodman B., A. H. Barney's ch. g., 135, $100.....(Reiff)
3—Sir John, R. Bradley's ch. g., 135, $100.. .....(R. Doggett)
4—Richards, 138.
5—Firebrand, 135.
6—Roundelay, 135.

To Win.	Betting. Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—1..Apprentice	2—1	1—1..Richards	1—2
6—1..Rodman B.	8—5	20—1..Firebrand	5—1
12—1..Sir John.	4—1	5—2..Roundelay	7—10

Won by five lengths; a half length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15. No bid for the winner.

1—Cass, Bishop & Arthur's b. c., 4 years, by Charlie Cass-Bay Gal, 105 pounds, $800.(Scott)
2—Panway, R. Bradley's b. m., 6, 96, $200.. .....(Powers)
3—Longbrook, R. A. Smith's ch. g., 4, 107, $1,300 .....(Sims)
4—Chattanooga, 5, 105.
5—Ameer, 4, 110.
6—Kinglet, 5, 107.
7—Hammle, 5, 102.
8—Juanita, 3, 93.
9—Sirocco, a., 108.
10—Otto, 5, 100.

To Win.	Betting. Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—1..Cass	5—2	5—1..Kinglet	8—5
30—1..Panway	10—1	30—1..Hammie	10—1
7—1..Longbrook	5—2	30—1..Juanita	10—1
4—1..Chattan'ga	7—5	7—5..Sirocco	3—5
10—1..Ameer	4—1	40—1..Otto	15—1

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 115 pounds, $500.. .....(J. Murphy)
2—Sky Blue, J. McLaughlin's br. g., 113, $300.. .....(Griffin)
3—Perfidy, Madison Stable's b. f., 11, $100.. .....(Perkins)
4—Imperial, 114.
5—Yankee Doodle, 118.
6—Oak, 11.
7—Article, 114.
8—Larissa, 111.

To Win.	Betting. Place.	To Win.	Place.
20—1..Volley	7—1	5—1..Yankee Doodle.	7—5
1—1..Sky Blue	1—3	30—1..Oak	10—1
8—1..Perfidy	5—2	5—1..Article	8—5
9—2..Imperial	6—5	30—1..Larissa	10—1

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50½.

1—Shelly Tuttle, C. Cornehlsen's ch. g., 5 years, by Sir Modred-Glad Eyes, 110 pounds.. .....(Sims)
2—Fullerton Lass, Pueblo Stable's b. f., 4, 107.. .....(Perkins)
3—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke, Sr.'s, b. f., 5, 103 .....(Doggett)
4—Florinda, 3, 107.
5—Jack Rose, aged, 110.
6—Julien, 6, 109.
7—Allan L., 3, 110.

To Win.	Betting. Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Shelly Tuttle.	8—5	6—1..Jack Rose	2—1
4—1..Fullerton Lass.	1—1	8—1..Julien	5—2
2—5..Annie Bishop.	Out	15—1..Allan L.	5—1
20—1..Florinda	7—1		

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

To Race at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Margrave 118	Medium, II.....106
Frontier 111	Forum 103
Sweet Faverdale 108	Orient 103
Emotional 108	

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds, guaranteed value $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a half.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Pepper 115	Connoisseur 106
Nanki Pooh.....114	Tom Moore 90

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Wernberg 112	Arapahoe 104
Derfergilla 108	Wurtzer 104
Nick 107	Pop Gray 104
Key West 105	Cuckoo 90
Irish Reel 104	Manchester 96

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, guaranteed cash value $5,000, of which $800 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Henry of Navarre.	128	Mr. Reed	107
Clifford	121	Saragossa	105
Ramapo	121	Counter Tenor	99
Rel El Santa Anita.	117	Egbert	95
Sir Walter	110		

FIFTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Harry Reed	121	Cromwell	107
Rey del Carreres.	121	Handspring	106
Applause	117	Ina	104
Brandywine	113	Floretta IV	95
Emma C	112	Pennbrook	90

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Leonawell	108	Charade	100
Beldemere	107	Arapahoe	97
Discount	104	Langdon	57
Dungarven	101	Sabilia	87

BUNCHED THEIR HITS.

New-Yorks Lose Another Game to the Boston Ball Players.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 5; New-York, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Philadelphia, 15; Washington, 6.
Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 6.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	80	42	.656
2—Cleveland	82	45	.646
3—Philadelphia	76	48	.612
4—Chicago	68	56	.548
5—Boston	67	56	.545
6—Brooklyn	67	57	.540
7—Pittsburg	60	59	.528
8—New-York	64	59	.520
9—Cincinnati	60	60	.500
10—Washington	39	81	.325
11—St. Louis	37	85	.303
12—Louisville	33	91	.266

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—It was the mighty Rusie against Nichols to-day, and the Giant was outpitched. He was very wild, and then allowed hits to be bunched. Nichols's work was masterly, and he had speed to spare.

Tenney won the game for Boston with his bat, sending in 3 of the runs. The features were the fielding of Harrington and Long. Attendance 1,000. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
J.Bannon, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Long, ss.	3	2	2	5	0	
Duffy, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Tenney, lf.	0	1	4	1	0	
Nash, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2	
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	
H'r'gton, 2b.	1	1	3	5	1	
Ryan, c.	1	1	3	1	0	
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	5	5	27	13	1	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	1	1	
J.Bannon, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	3	2	0	0	
Davis, 2b.	0	1	4	2	5	0
German, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1	
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	
Stafford, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Wilson, c.	0	1	6	2	0	
Rusie, p.	0	0	1	0	4	0
Total	3	9	24	13	2	

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0—5
New-York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 2; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—J. Bannon, Tenney, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Nash, Ryan, (2.) Nichols. Stolen bases—J. Bannon, (2.) Long, Duffy, German. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 2; off Rusie, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 2; New-York, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Rusie, 1. Double plays—Davis and Doyle; Harrington and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYN BEAT BALTIMORE.

Played Good Ball and Won by a Single Tally.

Three thousand persons at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday saw the game of baseball between the Brooklyn and Baltimore Clubs. It was clearly Brooklyn's day, and they showed it by their free batting. Each run they scored proved of value, as they only won the game by a single run.

The Baltimores did not score until the fourth inning, but when they did settle down to their work it looked as though they were going to win the game in that one inning. The Brooklyns had placed one run to their credit in the first and one in the third, but when Baltimore landed four runs in the fourth it looked as though Brooklyn's chances were again destroyed. Fortunately, however, the Brooklyns made another fine rally in the fifth inning, when they bunched their hits most admirably and scored four runs, which still left them in the lead by two runs.

The only other scoring the Baltimores were able to do after the fourth inning was in the ninth inning, when they got in one run, which left the Brooklyns victors by a run, with an inning to spare. The defeat was a bitter pill for the Baltimores to swallow, owing to the desperate fight the Clevelands are giving them for the League championship pennant. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	6	1	
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Jenn'gs, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	
Kelly, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Brodie, cf.	1	2	1	2	0	
Reitz, 3b.	2	1	0	3	0	

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Trading, with Generally Lower Prices.

AGAIN INFLUENCED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Lower—Cotton Steady—Coffee Easier.

The speculative interest in grain was rather tame, and prices were again influenced to weakness by the Western markets, while local scalpers were kept busy through the irregular conditions, and the close shows a loss on all cereals. Provisions were lower and very quiet. Cotton was unsettled and very nervous, but closed steady. Coffee was irregular, and tended to weakness.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	62¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15	@$3.25
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@ 3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	20
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	10.00	@10.25
Lard, Western steam	6.25	@
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21	@ 21½
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	8¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@
Copper, lake	12.00	@12.25
Lead	3.35	@

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, mainly switching and scalping, and trading confined to December and May, with early prices ⅛@¼c up on foreign buying, but declining 1@1¼c with the West, and on free local liquidations closing steady at ⅜c decline, with very little outside news. Spot was more active at ⅜c decline. Sales, 108,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 100,000 bushels choice red, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels new crop No. 1 hard Duluth, at 1⅞c over December, free on board, afloat next week....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ⅜c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, at December price; free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63⅜c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c.... Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 22,528 bushels, receipts, 101,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 110,828 bushels; in the interior, 1,077,954 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were weak at ⅛@1⅜c decline, with only a moderate demand, and influenced by increasing receipts, lower West, and local realizing....Spot was fairly active at 1½c decline. Sales, 208,700 bushels, including 208,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, 2¼@2⅜c over October, or 40⅜@41c free on board, afloat, according to time of delivery; the trade bought 1,700 bushels No. 2 at 38½c, elevator....Receipts, 100,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 188,677 bushels; in the interior, 294,152 bushels....Clearances hence, 83,124 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 86,134 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, closing at ¼@½c decline with the West, and following corn. Spot were dull and heavy at ¼c decline....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 29c; No. 3 white at 27c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c; rejected white, 26c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 25½@26½c; track white, 27@33c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 84,000 bushels; exports, 273 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	....@....	62¼
October	....	....@....	62⅜
December	2,070,000	64½@65¾	64½
May	400,000	67 18-16@68 13-16	67½
Total	2,470,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	....@....	38¼
October	225,000	38 @38⅝	38
November	....	....@....	37½
December	50,000	35¾@36	35¾
May	150,000	35 1-16@35⅝	35¼
Total	425,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	....	....@....	24⅜
October	10,000	24½@24¾	24½
December	10,000	24¾@24⅞	24⅞
May	....	....@....	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	....	....@....	26¼
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—The market was less active, with prices generally firm....Sales 16,000 bbls, including City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 6,200 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.50@$3.80; 600 bbls Winter clear, $3.10@$3.15; 500 bbls patents, $3.60; 150 bbls straights, $3.25, and 1,050 bbls bakers' extra, $3.05 for old....Arrivals, 9,535 bbls and 16,013 sacks; exports, 7,670 bbls and 9,768 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 128,962 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.20@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.35
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	@ 3.10
City fine	@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@..
Supers	2.60@ ..	Nominal
No. 2	2.25@ ..	..@2.50
No. 1	2.40@2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Patents	3.20@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.50@ 4.10

RYE FLUOR—Steady and in fair demand; sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Easier and quiet. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.55; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Steady and in light demand. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal: no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; small sales at $2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@75c; middlings, 90@92½c; sharps, 92½@95c; rye feed, 80@82½c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Mail, as well as cable advices for clover seed represents it as practicably unsaleable hence to the other side on account of the large home crops; efforts to place bulked and recleaned on the basis of 7¾c. free on board, November shipment, have not been successful. Germany has been sending samples to resell here, while Paris cables have reported trefoil as unsaleable. On the basis of the Western quotations, fancy clover would stand here at about 7¼c, nominal, for large lots.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—There was a little export inquiry at 26c for good off-grade yellow, but it was hard to buy full lots at that price, or to 26¼c asked. In a material way exporters were quiet, or furnishing bids upon a basis that could not be considered by sellers. Foreign sources did not appear hurried over negotiating for supplies, but seemed willing to take all chances from a late season for the new crop, in consideration of the low values of competing products, and their prospects on the large crops, while independently carrying accumulations for their present needs. Prime yellow was neglected, with 26¾@27c quoted, nominal. Of cotton seed soap stock, sales of 200 to 500 bbls at 1 1-16c. COCOANUT OIL was dull; Ceylon quoted at 4¾@5c. PALM was in firm prices on fair inquiries; Lagos at 5@5½c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; 50@55c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—The oil market here and at Oil City closed at $1.21, the only quotation today, Standard's price for crude oil, unchanged at $1.26.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Eased yesterday from the firm position that had been held for two or three days. It was thought that the strength had been overdone the day before, when the packers, through the good distributing business and the advance in grain, had placed prices to a basis that was not responded to by outside speculative sentiment. Therefore yesterday, with continued tame buying of options and easier grain, pork declined 20 to 25 points, lard 5 to 7 points, and bacon 10 to 15 points, while the close was in instances only above the inside prices. The jobbing trade continued its full buying, but the export interest in compound lard had become quiet again, while pure lard had only a little special shipping demand. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 11,000 head.

LARD—The West reacted, with grain, and the easier hog market, and was sold down 5 to 7½ points, closing about steady. September there closed at 5.85c, nominal; October was at 5.85@5.90c, closing at 5.85c; January at 5.82½@5.87½c, closing at 5.82½c; May at 5.97½@6.22½c, closing at 5.97½. Here there was a sale early of 250 tcs, cash, at 6.30c, for export, but at the close 6.25c was a nominal rate. City steam was steady; sales of 100 tcs at 6.05c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.20c, nominal. Refined was slow and easy; Continent quoted at 6.65c, and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was in moderate demand; quoted at 4¼@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a decline of 20@22½c at the West on slack outside brands and lower hogs, and where September was at $8@$8.02, closing at $8.02, nominal; October at $8.05@$8.25, closing at $8.07; January at $9.42½@$9.60, closing at $9.42½; May at $9.62½@$9.82½, closing at $9.62½. Here there was a fair export business at steady prices, with sales of 500 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess in job lots, $10@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—There has been more done for the United Kingdom markets, with 500 bxs English cuts taken for through shipments from the West. The short rib speculation was slack, and prices declined 10@15 points. At the West September closed at $5.10 asked; October was at $5.07½@$5.20, closing at $5.10 asked; January at $4.85@$4.92½, closing at $4.87½.

CUTMEATS—There was not much done here, but the cutters were holding a firm line of prices, while the West had a fair distributing business. Sales here of 50 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c. In Western meats, sales of 75 tcs California hams at 6⅞c, New-York; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 9⅝c, New-York, and 100 tcs do, 14 lb average, at 9c, New-York. City-pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—There has been a larger business for shipments to near markets, and as brought about by a disposition to sell freely at steady prices. Sales for the week of 600 tcs and 1,200 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The packers put their asking rates to 50c advance, or to $14.50, at the West, and $15.50 here, but buyers were not responding.

HOGS—Were in better supply here and offered ½c lower. Receipts at the West, 38,101 head; same time last year, 34,549 head; at Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; heavy average, 5@10c lower; other averages, steady to 5c lower; $3.75@$4.60; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,148 head; steady; $3.65@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,548 head; steady; $3.60@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 1,700 head; good average steady; others slow; $3.80@$4.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 775 head; $3.75@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $4@$4.30. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; lower; $4.40@$4.70. Quotations here were at 6c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 160 lb, 6⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6½@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The London sale was at 6d advance, with out of the 1,200 casks offered about 900 casks sold. This would make Australian to lay down here at a little stronger rate and puts it out of consideration of local consumers in view of the cost of American. There were 100 hhds city sold at 4¼c; that price was bid further steadily, but the melters were nearly sold up, and where a special lot was held to ½c more was asked. For country the demands were fair for small lots, with 65,000 lb in all taken at 4⅜@4¾c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine Western buying interest continued unimportant, while the local lard refiners were practically out of the market as holding for accumulations. There was no decided price here in the absence of sales, and while city was not openly offered at 6c, it was thought that with a bid of that price the goods would be released. For lard stearine the market was inactive and nominal at 7¼@7¾c for Western, with an attempt to sell a few lots without success.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and unsettled, closing steady at 15 points advance to 5 points decline, and only a local trade, with cables higher, but not up to expectations. Havre was steady at ½@1f. advance, and Hamburg quiet at ½@¾ pfennig gain. Spot was quiet and steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 3,000 bags Santos, No. 4 to No. 6, to be shipped, at 17¼c; 2,600 bags Maracaibo and 800 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 15c; October, 250 bags at 14.95c; December, 500 bags at 14.60c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 15.05c, 500 bags at 15c, 250 bags at 15.10c, 1,250 bags at 15.15c; October, 250 bags at 14.90c, 1,000 bags at 14.95c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.65c; March, 750 bags at 14.15c; May, 250 bags at 13.95c; total, 5,500 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 500 bags October for September; 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; 50 points paid to exchange, 500 bags December for September; 100 points paid to exchange, 250 bags May for October; total for day, 9,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.40@14.50	12.15@12.20
February	14.25@14.35	12.05@12.15
March	14.15@14.20	11.90@12.00
April	14.00@14.10	11.85@11.95
May	13.85@13.90	11.80@11.90
September	15.10@15.15	13.80@13.95
October	14.90@14.95	13.25@13.35
November	14.80@14.85	12.60@12.70
December	14.65@14.70	12.35@12.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	246,067
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	3,667
Total stock in New-York to-day	242,400
Total stock in Baltimore	57,967
Deliveries yesterday	1,735—56,232
Total stock in New-Orleans	34,457
Deliveries yesterday	116—34,041
	90,273
Total stock in United States	332,673
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 19	104,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 19	122,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	239,000
Total	571,673
Same time 1894	400,793

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and nervous, with early trading at 4@6 points advance, but reacting, and closing steady at 1 point advance to 2 points decline, with trading fairly active and chiefly on local account, but influenced by the weakness shown at Liverpool and New-Orleans. Spot was firm and unchanged. Sales, 308 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8½
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales
September	8.03@8.05	8.04	8.00	700
October	8.03@8.04	8.09	8.01	16,100
November	8.09@8.10	8.17	8.08	14,700
December	8.17@8.18	8.25	8.15	39,800
January	8.24@ ..	8.32	8.22	138,100
February	8.29@8.31	8.36	8.29	2,600
March	8.35@8.36	8.42	8.33	27,400
April	8.40@8.42	8.43	8.40	1,900
May	8.45@8.47	8.53	8.46	600
Total				241,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total Last Wk.	Total This Year
Galveston	5013	4630	3074	4136	23150	19150	35685
New-Orleans	2119	3724	1273	3701	19150	31977	
Mobile	640	375	231	1636	3468	8325	
Savannah	5500	4136	4788	3800	25415	35382	
Charleston	999	1400	1233	2300	9371	15451	
Wilmington	645	650	891	1498	4423	9113	
Norfolk	671	420	905	421	3137	3273	
Baltimore	..	..	..	25	25	124	
New-York	..	..	..	..	416	1243	
Boston	..	12	..	..	12	..	
Philadelphia	399	93	90	..	1113	711	
West Point	29	..	..	..	361	1420	
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	100	
Total	16015	15740	12505	17523	89971	..	..
This day last week	9194	7689	6596	8982	..	..	..
This day last year	28908	22147	19640	23634	..	..	143312

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week—Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	4,293	3,350	3,908
Dallas	738	737	358
Shreveport	885	57	2,254
Little Rock	70	25	809
Helena	162	..	a214
Vicksburg	575	149	521
Columbus, Miss	418	150	405
Natchez	942	449	939
Memphis	1,222	472	2,088
Nashville	28	..	41
Rome	101	53	47
Augusta	6,169	3,667	b8,176
Columbia	367	367	....
Newberry	535	535	a....
Charlotte	451	451	....
Raleigh	205	187	820
St. Louis	137	2,975	7,073
Houston	40,681	29,030	19,280
Meridian	308	14	a1,257
Cincinnati	211	200	5,237
Yazoo City	518	4	574
Total	77,904	57,911	67,050

a Corrected. b Actual.

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	7,149	5,590	a8,250
Dallas	2,707	1,794	1,314
Shreveport	1,641	1,267	2,207
Little Rock	108	50	175
Helena	22	..	145
Vicksburg	329	182	1,756
Columbus, Miss	337	148	a611
Natchez	378	509	1,289
Memphis	1,089	422	4,579
Nashville	29	..	410
Selma	3,958	3,449	3,084
Montgomery	7,821	6,864	3,957
Eufaula	1,432	1,327	746
Columbus, Ga	3,029	2,673	2,570
Macon	3,706	3,589	1,758
Albany	2,438	2,429	1,967
Atlanta	560	138	848
Rome	266	129	a193
Augusta	8,363	6,389	b6,329
Columbia	1,038	1,038	..
Newberry	215	215	..
Charlotte	1,007	886	300
Raleigh	1,593	1,369	a900
St. Louis	184	2,066	8,837
Houston	55,548	50,401	22,385
Meridian	688	50	748
Cincinnati	1,339	1,089	5,380
Yazoo City	124	21	1,318
Total	107,719	94,243	82,006

a Corrected. b Actual.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	Liverpool, Sept. 20. 1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	61,000	66,000
Sales American	53,000	59,000
Sales for export	2,000	4,000
Sales for speculation	....	2,000
Actual export	9,000	7,000
Forwarded	49,000	64,000
Total stock	1,094,000	856,000
Of which American	976,000	710,000
Total imports of week	52,000	62,000
Of which American	4,000	4,000
Amount afloat	34,000	56,000
Of which American	30,000	46,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Sept. 20, 1895, 4⅜d; Sept. 21, 1894, 3 23-32d; Sept. 22, 1893, 4 11-16d.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts of new crop continue light, while demand is good for fancy old, at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	24@28
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Crop reports were good, and the market was less firm, with a fair trade.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	4⅞@4½	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fair	3½@4		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, with demand light. Sales, 6,900 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c....Refined fairly active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3½
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¾@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations named by the refining companies and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) bur ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	4 15-16@5⅛
Cutloaf	4 15-16@5⅛
Crushed	4 15-16@5¼
Powdered	4 9-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 9-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 5-16@4⅜
Fine granulated	4 5-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 9-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 13-16@5
Mold A	4 9-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 5-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 3-16@4⅜
(1) Columbia A	4 1-16@4¼
(2) Windsor A	4 1-16@4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4 1-16@4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4 1-16@4¼
(5) Empire A	4 3-16
No. 6	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 7	3 13-16@4
No. 8	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 9	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 10	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 11	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 12	3½ @3 11-16
No. 13	@3½
No. 14	@3½

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Jobbers are taking some interest in new domestic pea and medium and stock keeps sold up quite closely at $1.50@$1.55. No further lots of new red kidney have arrived, and there are no new marrow here. Old marrow are held fairly steady, with $1.60 the general price for choice, though it is shaded occasionally. Old pea are nearly gone, and medium are dull and weak. Old reds slow and somewhat nominal. Hard to move foreign beans at all. Not many green peas on the spot, and values are temporarily steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, pea or medium, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.50@$1.55; do, pea, 1894, $1.45; do medium, 1894, $1.45; do marrow, $1.55@$1.60; do red kidney, 1894, $1.40@$1.45; do white kidney, $2; do turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do yellow eye, $2; do lima, California, $3.20@$3.25; do foreign, marrow, $1.40@$1.45; do foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.40; do foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40@$1.45; do foreign, pea, medium, 1894, $1.25@$1.35; green peas, bbls, 95c; bags, 87½@90c; do Scotch, 85@90c.

BUTTER—A strong market for fancy creamery, with not enough to go around, and some talk of 22c. A grade just inferior is selling better, but lower qualities, as well as June stock, meet with but little attention. State dairy firm and in moderate sale.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	21 @21½
Creamery, Western, extras	21½@..
Creamery, Western, firsts	18 @20
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	19 @19½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16½@18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @13
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11¼@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11¾@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11¾
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9¼

CHEESE—Receipts continue light of full cream, and the tone is firm, with some little call on export account; low grades dull and irregular.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7½@..
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	7 @7¼
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@7¼
State, full cream, large, white, choice	6¾@7
State, full cream, large, good to prime	6¼@6½
State, full cream, large, common to fair	5½@6
State, full cream, small size, col'd f'cy	8¾@..
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8¾@..
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7½@8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @6
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¼@5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	@5
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@4½
State, part skims, common	2½@3
State, full skims	@2

EGGS—Moderate receipts, but a slow trade, and prices are more or less easy.

State, country marks, per doz	16½@ 17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16 @ 17
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	16 @ 16½
Western, northerly sections, good quality	15½@ 16
Western, central sections, good to prime	15½@ 16
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15 @ 15½
Western, refrigerator, prime	15 @ 15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-dozen case	$4.00 @$4.30
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 3.60
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.25 @ 2.75
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50 @ 3.00
Western, culls, ungraded	1.80 @ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in fair supply, but mostly of under grades. Fancy soft table fruit is steady; a car of fancy Western Jonathan sold at $3, but near-by goods do not command over $2@$2.25. Green fruit and hard red sorts quite irregular, and inferior qualities dull and weak. Bartlett pears plenty, and only the finest lots hold steady. Seckel quiet unless very choice, and later sorts are moving slowly. Peaches in larger supply and lower. Delaware grapes scarce and firm. Niagara dull, unless extra choice. Black grapes steady. Cranberries still moving slowly, and with a large stock on hand, hot weather, and dull trade, the market is weak on current sales. Reports of damage from frost are confirmed in New-Jersey, but on the Cape the injury appears to have been slight. We quote: Apples, red varieties, near by, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, Blush, $1.50@$1.75; do, green, $1.37@$1.62; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, Blush, $1.37@$1.62; do, green, $1.25@$1.50; do, open heads, Fall, $1@$1.25; do, Winter, 75c, Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Boston, boxes, $1.75@$2; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$3.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $1.50@$3; do, other kinds, $1.50@$2.25. Grapes, Delaware, State, per basket, 16@18c; Niagara, 8@12c; Concord, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, cases, 1.25@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, Concord, 50@65c; do, up-river Concords, large baskets, 12@14c; do, small baskets, 7@8c. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 50@$1.50; do, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2. Watermelons, as to size, per 100, $5@$22. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$5. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $5@$6. DRIED—We still have a very dull market for all grades of evaporated apples, and the pressure to sell the early fruit is strong enough to give a very unsettled tone to values. Further lots of Southern sun-dried apples have been rejected, some because of the fruit being sour, and other lots were not up to samples. Shippers could be interested in a few fine apples on the spot, but for common stock it is a poor situation. Small fruits quiet and without change of importance. Peeled peaches not moving to any extent. Prunes steady. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, 1894, fancy, 6@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5¾c; do, common to good, 4@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do, coarse cut, 2½@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c. Peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6½@7¼c; do, Georgia, 5½@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, choice, dry, 9@9½c; do, wet, 8@8½c; huckleber

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Declines in the Leading Industrial Stocks.

RAILWAY LIST ACTIVE AND HIGHER

Absence of Gold Shipments an Encouraging Factor—Chicago Gas Reorganization Plans—The Presidents' Meeting.

FRIDAY—P. M.

There was very heavy trading at the opening of the stock market to-day, more than 110,000 shares being done in the first half hour. The short interest was thoroughly alarmed, and covered outstanding contracts indiscriminately, with the result of advancing prices sharply throughout the list. The highest prices were made about 11 o'clock, and after that the market was irregular, with wide fluctuations in several specialties. The railway list, however, held firm at the advance. The irregularity was explained by the uncertainty concerning the gold movement. In the early afternoon, when it became an assured fact that there would be no shipments to-morrow, prices returned almost to the morning level. In the last hour a "scoop" for the purpose of acquiring stock was made, but at the close the market was steady.

Tobacco, Chicago Gas, and Sugar were the sensational features of the day. The first named opened anywhere between 104 and 102¾, and broke to 98 before noon. The stock was feverish for the remainder of the day, and closed at 100¼. The report current yesterday that an agreement had been reached with the plug manufacturers was officially denied. Chicago Gas, after advancing to 71½, declined to 67½, rallied to 71, and in the late scoop declined to 67½. It is said that the plan of reorganization, which will be published in the near future, will provide for foreclosure and judicial sale of the constituent properties, with a view of amalgamation into one company. Gov. Flower is to be at the head of the Reorganization Committee, and he is to have associated with him several of the largest holders of the stock, including two prominent Chicago capitalists. The Governor is so sanguine of the value of the proposition that he permitted himself to be quoted as saying that he was a large holder of the stock, and that he had none for sale this side of par if the plan goes through, as he is confident it will. Sugar broke sharply on a revival of the report that the stock is to be stricken from the Stock Exchange list. Such action would be hailed with intense satisfaction by the managers of the Consolidated Exchange. The other industrials, with the exception of General Electric and Leather preferred, which advanced, declined fractions.

The weakness of the industrials was not reflected in the railway list. All the Grangers were fairly active and higher, Northwestern gaining 1⅛, St. Paul ⅝, Burlington ⅝, Rock Island ½, and Atchison ⅛. In the low-priced specialties, Kansas and Texas preferred closed with a net gain of 1¼ points, while Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, Wabash preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie all scored fractional advances. The news of the day was encouraging. Much is expected from the formation of the Union Traffic Association, which is likely to be completed at the present meeting of railway Presidents in this city.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was offered with greater freedom. Some transactions on high-class collateral were made at quoted figures. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in moderate supply and the demand was still good. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $88,698,889; balances, $5,674,967; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $491,875.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝@11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¼@$4.88½ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$65,435,679
Imports for the same period	23,207,503
Net exports	$42,228,176
Net exports to date, 1894	65,459,787
Net exports to date, 1893	14,285,424
Net exports to date, 1892	52,063,317

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Can. Southern	1
Ch. & Northwest	1⅛
Ch., Met. & St. P.	¾
Consolidated Gas	¾
General Electric	¾
Missouri Pacific	¾
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
U. S. Cordage gtd ctfs.	2½
U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1¼
Wis. Central	¾

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜
Am. Tobacco	2½
Chicago Gas	2⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1
Laclede Gas	1¼
Laclede Gas pf.	¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Pitts. & West. pf.	1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active, but still irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1
Con. Gas Chi. 5s	4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
N. Y., S. & W. Term. 1st	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st	2
Wabash deb. B.	1

DECLINED.

Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1
L., E. & St. L. gen. 5s	2
Nor. Pac., col. tr. notes	1¼
Ore. R. & N. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	2½
U. Pac. col. tr. 4½s, t. r.	2

Government bonds were firm The 4s of 1925 advanced ¼. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1907 coupon, at 112⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	96½	
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, r., 1925	122	122½
4s, c., 1925	122	122½
5s, r., 1904	115½	116
5s, c., 1904	115½	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	102
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149⅞	150	149⅜	150	147½	150	16
American Co.	100	100	100	100	97	103	100
American Cotton Oil	23¼	23¼	23	23	22¾	23¾	430
American Cotton Oil pf.	72	72	72	72	71	73½	40
*American Sugar Refining	108	108¾	104⅝	105¾	105½	105⅞	47,745
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	101	130
American Tobacco	104	104⅞	98	100⅝	100¼	100½	62,885
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	23	23⅝	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	16,925
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued.	33⅜	34	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅞	1,355
*Bay State Gas.	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	..	..	500
Canada Southern	55	55¼	55	55¼	55	55½	420
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	19¾	19½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	20¾	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	20	20⅜	731
Chicago Gas	70	71½	67¼	67¾	67⅜	67⅝	67,780
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	103½	104	6
Chicago & Northwestern.	104¾	105⅛	104¼	104⅞	104⅝	105	4,820
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	85⅝	86⅜	85⅜	85⅞	85⅝	86	30,520
C., C., C. & St. Louis.	45¾	46⅛	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜	1,554
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	93	93	93	93	..	..	10
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	75¾	77	75¾	76½	76⅜	76½	39,016
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129	129⅝	129	129½	129¼	130	330
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	77⅛	78¾	77⅛	78¼	78⅛	78¼	13,680
Colorado Fuel & Iron.	39	39	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅝	810
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo.	24	24	23⅝	23⅞	23¾	24	200
Consolidated Gas Co.	143⅝	144⅝	143⅝	144	..	..	598
Delaware & Hudson.	133½	133½	133¼	133⅝	133	133½	891
Del., Lack. & Western.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¾	167½	169½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54	54	54	54	53⅞	54⅛	300
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅝	21⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	14,345
Flint & Père Marquette.	16½	17	16¼	17	16⅜	17⅛	306
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	48	50	200
General Electric	39	40⅜	39	39½	39½	39⅝	18,913
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	½	½	⅛	⅜	540
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	¾	¾	¾	¾	2½	2½	150
Illinois Central	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	103	104	810
Iowa Central	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10½	25
Iowa Central pf.	33½	34	33½	34	34	35	200
Laclede Gas	29⅜	29⅜	28½	28½	28	29	1,550
Laclede Gas pf.	87	87	87	87	85	87	100
Lake Erie & Western.	25	25	25	25	25	25⅜	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼	77	78	10
Lake Shore	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	139	141	12
Long Island	85	85	85	85	85	87	200
*L., Traction, all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	19⅜	20	125
Louisville & Nashville.	64	64½	64	64⅜	64	64¼	1,690
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago.	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9½	235
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	28¾	29	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	400
Manhattan Con.	111¼	111½	110¾	110⅝	111	111¼	2,215
*Metropolitan Traction	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	102	100
Mexican Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	..	100
Michigan Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	100	101	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	25½	25½	25	25	25	25½	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	87½	87½	86	86	85¾	86½	300
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	59½	60½	59½	60	59¼	60¼	340
Missouri Pacific	37¾	39	37⅝	38	38⅛	38¼	10,485
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	18	18	18	18	18	18¼	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37½	39	37½	38¼	38	38¼	3,379
Morris & Essex.	166	166	166	166	..	..	100
*National Lead Co.	37	37½	36	36⅝	36½	36½	5,415
*National Lead pf.	92	92	92	92	91¾	92½	130
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	50	..	100
New-Jersey Central	114½	115¼	114	114	113½	114¼	1,465
New-York Central	103	103	103	103	102½	103	235
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	56	56	56	56	55	56	110
N. Y. & N. H. rights.	19	19	19	19	..	..	221
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8½	9⅛	8½	8⅞	..	..	1,045
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	12	12⅜	12	12¼	12	12¼	767
New-York, Sus. & Western.	13¼	13⅜	13	13	12⅞	13⅛	1,010
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35¼	35⅝	2,005
Norfolk & Western	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	4	4½	150
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅝	100
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5	5⅛	400
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19½	300
Ontario & Western.	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	18	18¼	900
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	11½	11½	11½	11½	10⅜	11	210
Pacific Mail	33¼	33⅜	32¾	32¾	32½	32⅝	2,975
Peoria, D. & E.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	..	200
Philadelphia & Reading.	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	20½	20½	20⅝	22,305
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	31	30½	30½	30	32	230
P., C., C. & St. L.	19½	19½	19½	19½	18	19½	150
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173½	173½	173⅜	173½	173⅛	173⅝	415
St. Louis Southwestern.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8	8⅜	530
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅝	1,805
St. Paul & Omaha.	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	42⅞	43⅛	800
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	120	121	50
Southern Pacific	24½	24	24	24	24¼	24⅜	400
Southern Railway	13½	13½	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	285
Southern Railway pf.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	3,593
Tennessee Coal & Iron.	44¼	44⅝	43	43¼	43¼	43½	9,700
Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	12	12	12⅜	12½	1,030
Union Pacific	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅛	15¼	50
Union Pacific, D. & G.	7	7	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅞	200
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1⅞	2	1,635
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15¼	15½	400
U. S. Cordage gtd, all in. pd.	31	31	31	31	30	31½	100
United States Rubber.	40¾	40¾	40½	40½	40⅜	40⅝	800
*United States Leather.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	1,440
*United States Leather pf.	85½	86	85½	85⅞	85½	86	2,160
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	380
Wabash pf.	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	23⅜	23⅝	4,635
Wells-Fargo Express.	108	108	108	108	107	114	..
†Western Union Telegraph.	92⅞	93¼	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅞	1,250
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	14¾	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	1,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	49	49⅝	49	49⅜	49	50	353
Wisconsin Central	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼	7¼	100
Total sales							423,538

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend 1¼ per cent.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.11	.11	.11	.11	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s, When Issued	10,000	57¼	
	1,000	56¾	
	9,000	57¼	
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s, When Issued	10,000	82½	
	25,000	82⅝	
	10,000	82¾	
	50,000	82⅝	
	65,000	82¾	
	50,000	82½	
	5,000	82⅞	
	60,000	82¾	
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs	41,000	82½	
	10,000	82	
	12,000	82½	
	5,000	82⅜	
	15,000	82¾	
	20,000	82½	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts, 1st Installment Pd	10,000	34	
	5,000	33⅞	
	1,000	33¾	
	15,000	34	
	10,000	34½	
	20,000	34½	
	10,000	34½	
	20,000	34⅜	
	10,000	34½	
	10,000	34¾	
	5,000	34⅝	
	10,000	34½	
	10,000	34⅜	
	10,000	34	
	10,000	34½	
	1,000	34½	
	15,000	34⅜	
	15,000	34½	
	15,000	34⅜	
	5,000	34⅝	
	20,000	34⅜	
	5,000	34⅜	
	10,000	34½	
	10,000	34½	
	10,000	34⅜	
	40,000	34½	
Brklyn W & W Co 5s	5,000	103¼	
	2,000	103	
Buff, R & P G M 5s	1,000	97	
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	108	
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	111¼	
	10,000	111	
Canada South'n 2d	1,000	106½	
Central N J 1st Consol 1890	2,000	111½	
Cen. N J G M 5s	2,000	118⅜	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	3,000	112	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	80,000	81	
	7,000	81½	
	6,000	81	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	19,000	95½	
Chi, B & Q Cons 1st	1,000	120½	
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	3,000	103	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	3,000	103½	
Chicago & Erie 1st	22,000	110¼	
	53,000	110¾	
	5,000	20F 110¾	
	10,000	111	
	5,000	110¾	
	15,000	110½	
Chicago & Erie Inc	1,000	29½	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	49	
Chic & Northwestern 25 Year Deb 5s	7,000	106½	
Total sales			

Chic G L & C Co 1st	1,000	93¼
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s	8,000	140½
Chic & N W S F 5s	1,000	112
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	8,000	96⅞
Col Coal & Iron 6s	5,000	100
Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co Certfs	4,000	20
	15,000	28½
	15,000	28¾
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	6,000	91
Col & Ninth Av 1st	3,000	111¼
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	2,000	88
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	3,000	92½
	4,000	93
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	8,000	101
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st	1,000	111⅞
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s	20,000	92
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000	110⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	1,000	108
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	1,000	103
Flint & P M 6s	3,000	118
Ft Wth & D C 1st	20,000	70½
	1,000	70
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000	93½
	6,000	93¾
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	10,000	90
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	12,000	74
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	1,000	80
Iowa Centl 1st 5s	9,000	94
Kans City & Pac 1st	3,000	76
L Erie & W 1st 5s	3,000	118
Lehigh & W B Con, Assented	1,000s3	106¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	5,000	111
Louisv'le, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	1,000	40
Lo & Nashv Cons	10,000	110
Louisville & Nashv N O & Mob 1st	3,000	122½
Louisville & Nashv, Pens & Atl 1st	2,000	103½
	3,000	103¾
Manhatn Ry Con 4s	1,000	101½
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	74¼
Minn & St L Con 5s	10,000	103¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	89½
	8,000	89
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	5,000	68½
	2,000	68½
	18,000	69
	15,000	68⅛
	21,000	68
	7,000	68⅛
	5,000	68
N Y Cen'l Deb 5s, Registered	5,000	107½

Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	5,000	93¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	96
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	15,000	65
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	10,000	107
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol	3,000c	77½
D M & Co Ctfs, Stamped	20,000	78
	5,000	77¾
	20,000	78
	20,000	77¾
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs, Small Bonds	200	136½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s	3,000	93½
N Y, Susq & Wn 1st Refunding 5s	2,000	102
N Y, S & W Term 1st	3,000	106
North Pac Cons 5s	4,000	69
	1,000	69¾
	2,000	70
Trust Co Certfs	30,000	70
	3,000	71
	7,000	70
Nor Pac Col Tst Nts	5,000	85
	5,000	84¾
	30,000	84
Nor Pac Termnl 1st	7,000	105
North Pac 1st Coup	2,000	118
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s	3,000	101
Trust Co Certs	2,000	70½
Oreg Short Line 6s	1,000	103¼
Trust Co Certs	5,000	105¾
	2,000	105⅜
	22,000	105¼
	10,000	105¼
Oreg S L & U N Con	10,000	59
Trust Co Certs	5,000b3	60
	10,000	60
	3,000	59⅞
	10,000	60
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s	1,000	104
Peo & Eastern 1st	3,000	83
Peo & Eastern Inc	3,000	27
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	60,000	39½
	15,000	39⅝
	20,000	39¼
	10,000	39
2d Pref Inc	10,000	24⅜
	5,000	24½
	25,000	24⅜
3d Pf Inc	1,000	17½
	10,000	18
	5,000	17⅜
	5,000	17⅝
	2,000	17¾
	3,000	17¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	5,000	86¼
	19,000	86
	20,000	85¾
Trust Co Certs	30,000	78
	3,000	78¼
	7,000	78
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	10,000	88½
Rio Grande Wn 1st	10,000	77
	5,000	77¼
	5,000	77½
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	20,000	102

Rome, W & Og Cons	5,000	119½
St L & Iron M 5s	2,000	86
	5,000	86⅛
St L & San Fr 2d, Class A	500	115
Class C	500	115
St L Southwn 1st	12,000	80⅞
	1,000	80¾
	30,000	81
St L Southwn 2d Inc	10,000	39
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	2,000	122¾
Montana Ext 4s	1,000	94¼
	1,000	94
San An & Ar P 4s	2,000	62¼
	3,000	62½
	1,000	62¼
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	62
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	98½
	1,000	96⅝
Tenn, C'l Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	5,000	95
Term I R R Assn of St L Con 5s	5,000	102
Tex & N O Cons 5s	7,000	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	91⅝
	4,000	91¾
	5,000	91⅞
	3,000	91½
	3,000	92
	2,000	92¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	2,030	29
	10,000	28¾
	40,000	28½
	5,000	28¾
	10,000	29
	11,000	28¾
	5,000	29
	5,000	28¾
	1,000	28⅞
	12,000	29
	5,000	29⅛
Union Elev 1st 6s	4,000	106
	3,000	106½
	2,000	106¼
Union Pac 6s, 1895 Trust Co Ctfs	2,000	47
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	114½
	1,000	114
Virginia Midl'd G M	1,000	102
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	108¼
	1,000	108¾
	1,000	108⅝
	31,000	108⅜
Wabash Deb, Ser B	15,000	33
West Shore Gtd 4s	3,000	106¾
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	10,000	59½
Total sales		$2,385,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	65	67½
American District Tel.	35	40
American Express	113½	115
American T. & C.	93	96
At. & Pac.	1¼	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	64	66
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Illinois pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	103	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Canadian Pacific	57½	58½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
C. & E. Ill.	51	52
C. & N. W. pf.	144	148
Cleve. & Pitts.	162½	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	6¼	6⅝
Col, Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100
Col. & Hocking Coal	4	4½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
†Commercial Cable.	150	175
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Den. & Rio Grande	17⅛	17⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	52	58
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7⅜

	Bid.	Asked.
Minn. Iron	68	69
Mobile & Ohio	23½	25
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Linseed Oil	25	28
National Starch	7	7¾
National Starch 2d pf.	23	31
New Central C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H.	178	182
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15	16
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	33½
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅞	15½
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	3	15
Ontario Mining	9¼	10½
Oregon Improvement	8	11
Ore. Railway & Nav.	22	28
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & Eastern	8½	10
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	54	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57	58½
P., F. W. & C.	163	..
P., F. W. & C., sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	18	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	45
R., W. & O.	116	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½

	Bid.	Asked.
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	38
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	57	..
Great Northern pf.	124	128
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Company	74½	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20⅝	21⅞
Kan. & Mich.	8¼	9¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
L., St. Louis & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal, R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	67
Mexican National ctfs.	2	2½

*Unlisted. †Ex-dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	108	108¾	104⅜	105⅝	29,730
Am. Tob. Co.	102¼	102¼	98⅝	99½	2,160
A. T. & S. F.	23⅝	23⅝	22½	23	5,330
A. C. Imp.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	60

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE COMPANY.
Issue of
$200,000 First Mortgage
6% Gold Bonds,
with a bonus of $100,000 fully paid and unassessable stock.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS IS REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON OCT. 1, 1905, OR EARLIER, AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 AND OCT. 1 IN NEW-YORK AND LONDON AT THE FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE OF 4s. 1½d. PER DOLLAR.

EACH PURCHASER OF A $1,000 BOND AT PAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE AS A BONUS $500 PAR VALUE OF THE FULLY PAID AND UNASSESSABLE STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

These bonds, the issue of which is limited to $200,000, are partly created for the purpose of providing part of the purchase price of the patents for Great Britain covering the great invention known as the **AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE**, on view at 837 Broadway, New-York, which has proved to be a phenomenal success, and which is of the greatest possible importance to the whole Civilized World.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN BALL NOZZLE CO. has a capital stock of $800,000, fully paid and non-assessable, and was organized for the purpose of placing on the markets of Great Britain the Fire Nozzles, Lawn Sprinklers, Syringes, Carriage and Window Cleaners, Atomizers, &c., &c., as at present manufactured in this country, and for which there is a constantly increasing demand.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage or Deed of Trust, secured by the patents for Great Britain, made to the New-York Security and Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.

After the expiration of two years from date of issue bondholders are given the right to convert any bonds at that time outstanding into Common Stock.

The Company will reserve the right to retire any and all bonds at par, on giving three months' notice, and the By-laws provide that no dividends shall be declared on the Common Stock until at least $25,000 has been paid over to the Trustee each year, after the first year of starting business, as a sinking fund, thus insuring the return of the capital invested before the expiration of the patents, in 1906.

Of the $200,000 received for the bonds thus sold, $125,000 will be used in part payment for the patents, and $75,000 will remain in the treasury of the Company for working capital.

The American Ball Nozzle has been adopted by the Fire Departments of New-York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Syracuse and Rochester, and many other large cities and small towns are buying them as soon as they can get appropriations of necessary funds.

Boards of Underwriters in Eastern and Southern States have approved the Ball Nozzle as an appliance for increasing the safety of risks, and some Companies are offering reduced rates on risks equipped with it.

The War and Navy Departments of the United States have adopted the Ball Nozzle for Army Posts, Government Buildings, ships, Navy Yards, &c. The Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings in New-York State have indicated their intention of supplying State Institution Buildings with Ball Nozzles.

The Superintendents of State Institutions in Ohio has indicated the same intention. One of the largest Asylums in Illinois has sent the American Ball Nozzle Co. a trial order, which will no doubt be followed by an order from all like institutions in the State.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, SEPT. 23, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE, AT 3 P. M. TUESDAY, THE 24TH INST.

TEN PER CENT. OF SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE PAYABLE ON APPLICATION, AND BALANCE UPON DELIVERY OF BONDS AS SOON AFTER OCT. 1, 1895, AS POSSIBLE.

Prospectus and subscription blanks will be mailed upon application.

The undersigned are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above-described bonds at par, WITH A BONUS OF 50 PER CENT. IN THE FULLY PAID NON-ASSESSABLE STOCK OF THE COMPANY.

DONALD, GORDON & CO.,
48 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 639 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1869, Miller & Herold, New-York..$55.25
Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York.. 78.62
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York. 83.69
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York..... 96.14
Oct. 1, 1874, A. M. Christaller, New-York. 204.58
April 26, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York.... 65.66
May 31, 1876, S. Loesch, New-York..... 62.72
Dec. 9, 1889, F. di Humy, New-York.....117.32
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 54.56
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1895.

G. F. KRAPP, (129,)
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

au31-1aw6w8

Financial.

PROPOSALS FOR $8,345,589.70 BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
INTEREST AT THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in said bonds and stock.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the whole or a part of the following described coupon or registered bonds or stock of the City of New-York, to wit:

$500,000.00 Consolidated Stock for Repaving Streets and Avenues, payable November 1st, 1920.
250,000.00 Consolidated Stock for Construction of West Wing of the American Museum of Natural History, payable November 1st, 1920.
201,181.32 Consolidated Stock for the Jerome Avenue approach to the Bridge over the Harlem River at 155th Street, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00 Consolidated Stock for Repaving Avenue A, payable November 1st, 1920.
640,000.00 Consolidated Stock for the Washington Bridge Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
85,000.00 Consolidated Stock for Repaving Roads and Avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York, payable November 1st, 1920.
100,000.00 Consolidated Stock for Construction of Mulberry Bend Park, payable November 1st, 1920.
65,700.00 Consolidated Stock for Construction and Improvement of Parkways, payable November 1st, 1914.
100,000.00 Consolidated Stock for the Improvement of Riverside Park, for grading, drainage, and walks, payable November 1st, 1914.
195,000.00 Consolidated Stock for Improvement and Completion of Cathedral Parkway, payable November 1st, 1914.
183,198.89 Consolidated Stock, School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
84,959.84 Consolidated Stock, Sanitary Improvement School House Bonds, payable November 1st, 1914.
549.65 Consolidated Stock, Police Department Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
500,000.00 Consolidated Stock, Dock Bonds, payable November 1st, 1925.
250,000.00 Consolidated Stock, Water Main Stock, payable November 1st, 1914.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, September 13th, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1.030 EACH.
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Boston, Sept. 17, 1895.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Water Loan" for five million dollars ($5,000,000) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1895, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1895, payable July 1, 1935, with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin of the United States of America, or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in Boston.

The "Metropolitan Water Loan" is authorized by Chapter 488 of the Acts of 1895.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver General.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, 1895.

The stock transfer books of this company are closed, and will so remain until the morning of Oct. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM L. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secty.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway, New-York.

At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1895, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James W. Conrow,	Charles J. Gillis,
William B. Thom,	John H. Coon,
Charles H. Roberts,	Rudolph M. Myers,
Jacob Emsheimer,	Albert Roberts,
Charles A. Edelhoff,	William R. Rose,
Leon Tanenbaum,	Henry Hofheimer.

At the regular meeting of the Directors, held on Thursday, Sept. 20, 1895, Mr. James W. Conrow was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Jacob Emsheimer was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the company, will be held at the office of the company, in Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will close Sept. 19, 1895. Transfer books for common stock will reopen Oct. 10; for preferred stock on Oct. 15, 1895.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Sept. 13, 1895.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK SEPT. 19, 1895.—At a meeting of the American Lithographic Company held this day, a dividend was declared of One Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable on the 1st day of October, 1895, to all the holders of preferred stock of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1895. For the purpose of such dividend, the books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed upon the 23d day of September, 1895, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 2, 1895.

LOUIS ETTLINGER, Treas.
JOHN R. GILES, Secty.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, to Stockholders of record, Sept. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, inclusive.

A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Sept. 16, 1895.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable on the capital stock of this company to the stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to close on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EQUIPMENT TRUST.

The over-due Equipment Trust bond and coupons, Series A, B, and C, of the Union Pacific Railway Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the undersigned, No. 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the preferred stock of the Co. for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, payable Oct. 1. Preferred stock transfer books close Sept. 21, reopen Oct. 2.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 17th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to direction of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company the stock transfer books will be closed after business hours on Saturday, Sept. 21, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 1, 1895.

G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$1,000 Christopher & 10th St. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Regstd Bd., 1898.
$100 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Bd., 1922.
1 sh. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
1 sh. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. R. R.
2 shs. Union Trust Co.
2 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
2 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
2 shs. Erie & Kalamazoo R. R.
5 shs. Norfolk & Southern R. R.
1 sh. Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
$4,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1921.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
400 shs. Madison Square Garden Co.
200 shs. National Lead Co., common.
200 shs. American District Telegraph Co,
40 shs. North Carolina Lumber Co.
50 shs. Retsof Mining Co.
$1,000 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$750 Retsof Mining Co. 1st Mtge. Bd. scrip.
$8,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
$7,000 Kinderhook & Hudson River R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
$4,000 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905, Jan'y, 1894, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$1,500 Adams Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1905, Jan'y, 1894, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Rochester Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1907, Sept., 1893, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Menominee Water Works Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1915, with $37.50 Certf. of Indbt., (Hypd.)
20 shs. Electric Engineering & Supply Co. (Hypd.)
$4,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, Apl, 1894, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$7,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909, Decr., 1893, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$4,000 Beaver Dam Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1908, with $240 Certf. of Indbt., (Hypd.)
$4,000 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Jan'y, 1894, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$23,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Waldson Construction Co. of West Va., (Hypd.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. Co., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:

Claim of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,213,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 8th, 1893, by F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

TWO WOMEN KILLED BY FALLING

Miss Mason Fell Over a Cliff and Mrs. Thompson Down an Elevator Shaft.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—Miss Effie Mason, in company with a lady and gentleman, took an after-dinner walk at Mount Pocono yesterday that resulted in her death. The party went in the direction of Paradise Tunnel, a mile and a half from Mount Pocono, and while looking over the rocks above the tunnel Miss Mason lost her balance and fell a distance of forty feet to the outside rail of the north-bound railroad track. The gentleman reached her side in a few moments, but upon examination it was found that life was extinct. Almost every bone in the unfortunate woman's body was broken.

Miss Mason was about fifty-five years old, and well known to the residents of Mount Pocono. She was a sister-in-law of the late Charles Knox of Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Sept. 20.—Mrs. M. M. Thompson, Acting Secretary of the State Historical and Antiquarian Society, this morning fell from the third floor of the State House to the bottom of the elevator shaft, crushing her skull and killing herself instantly. She leaves six children.

APPEAL FOR DISTRESSED ARMENIANS

Survivors of the Sassoun Massacre in Danger of Starvation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The following official letter, signed by the Vicar of Moush and three other prominent clergymen, members of the Armenian Relief Committee of Moush, has appeared in the Armenian papers of Tiflis, Russia:

"Everybody has already heard of the horrors of Sassoun-Dalvorig. More than forty villages have been reduced to ashes; the property of the villagers has been destroyed or plundered, and their cattle have been carried away. The survivors of the massacres, being deprived of all means of support, are now begging their daily bread from door to door.

"The inhabitants of the town and villages of Moush, not much better off than the survivors of the massacres, have done so far all they could to afford refuge and support to the unfortunate people of Sassoun-Dalvorig, but it is no more possible for the Armenians of Moush to continue their aid to save the lives of their co-religionists.

"Consequently, if speedy relief is not sent, the survivors of the massacres are in immediate danger of starvation. Many have already perished for want of shelter, clothes, and nourishment. [Here is inclosed a list of those that have succumbed to starvation.]

"In view of the terrible condition of these people, in view of the inability of the people of the Moush district to continue their assistance, and in view of the great number that have already fallen victims to starvation, we appeal to you, in the name of our common faith and in the name of humanity, to publish this letter in your paper, calling the attention of your readers to the distress of the survivors of the Sassoun massacres and asking speedy relief and help."

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, at 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

A. AYVAZIAN.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1895.

An Unexpected Pleasure.

From Harper's Bazar.

"This poem is your own?" asked the editor.

"Yes, Sir," said the would-be contributor.

"I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Thackeray. I was under the impression that you died some years ago."

THE DEDICATION IS ENDED

Final Exercises on the Battlefield of Chickamauga.

MILITARY DISPLAY IN CHATTANOOGA

Many Distinguished Visitors, Including the Cabinet Party, Leave for Their Homes—Gov. Morton Goes to Atlanta.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The proceedings of the third and last day of the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, judging from the crowd which thronged the streets, were the most attractive of the series. This was possibly, however, for the reason that there was nothing going on at the battlefield, and every one's attention was centred upon the meetings in the city tent. Another fact was that the military demonstration by the regulars and State militia in camp here was an attraction that drew to the city many residents of the surrounding territory who had not previously been present at the dedicatory ceremonies. There was a slight relief from the oppressive, almost overwhelming, heat of the past few days, whereby existence was tendered somewhat more comfortable to sweltering humanity.

The procession formed on Market Street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. First came a platoon of police, and then the United States troops, foot and artillery, in camp at Chickamauga Park, under command of Col. Poland. These numbered, all told, about 1,200 men. There were battalions from the Sixth, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry and Battery F, Fourth Artillery; the Ohio National Guards, with Gov. McKinley and staff at their head, including companies from Cleveland and Columbus, the latter on bicycles; Capital City Guards of Georgia, Capt. W. S. Hewett commanding. This troop marched to the dedication from Atlanta, arriving here Tuesday; the National Guard of Tennessee, Col. I. F. Peters commanding. A company of this body, which attracted much attention, was Capt. Carnes's battery of Memphis, composed exclusively of Confederate veterans. The rear of the column was under command of Capt. F. H. Phillips.

The procession marched through the principal business and residence streets to Grant University, in front of which the reviewing stand was erected. The streets were decorated with great profusion with the National colors in all conceivable designs.

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, President of the Park Commission, was Grand Marshal. On the reviewing stand were Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Vice President Stevenson, the reviewing officials, and a large body of distinguished visitors and prominent citizens.

The procession disbanded shortly after passing the reviewing stand, and the battery proceeded to Orchard Knob, on the summit of which was fired the Union salute of 44 guns at noon. At that hour began the exercises in the tent intended to commemorate, in connection with the dedication, the battle of Chattanooga proper. Vice President Stevenson presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel J. Nichols, D. D., of St. Louis. George W. Ochs, Chattanooga's Mayor, welcomed the visitors to the Mountain City.

Senator Bate and the Southern Cause.

Gen. William B. Bate, Senator from Tennessee, was the first speaker. His address presented the Southern view of the causes leading to the war. He expressed his pleasure that the lapse of more than thirty years had mitigated the passions, allayed the excitement, and disposed the minds of all surviving contestants of these great battles to look back at the past with those moderated convictions which are due to a contest in which each party held principles and convictions to justify the contention. Senator Bate said:

The great war in which we were enemies found not its cause in the resolutions of fanaticism, nor in the "Wilson provisos," nor in the "fire bell in the night" of the Missouri compromise. These were, indeed, aggravations and incidents disposing men to resort to violence, when reason and constitutional rights were denied, but they were not the cause of our conflict. Their annoyance had been endured for more than half a century, and might have continued in provoking irritation for many a cycle of years without leading to actual conflict. It was only when a long train of circumstances tending to the same end had divided our country into sectional parties along the line of demarkation which denied equal rights to equal States, that appeal was made to the arbitrament of war. All things come to the man or people that wait, and so, with perfect confidence in the rectitude of our motives, in the correctness of our views of the Federal Constitution, and of the propriety of our acts in the past, we surviving Confederates, for ourselves, and in behalf of our dead comrades, offer no apology or excuse for our course in 1861-5, but frankly and firmly avouch the facts of our country's history and the teachings and writings of the fathers as the justification of the Southern States at the bar of impartial history.

Whatever may be the right or wrong, the South believed she was right, and the principles in defense of which the South accepted battle after peaceably seceding from the Union were found in the Constitution and taught by our fathers. The South claimed and asked nothing more than equal rights, not of persons only, but of States; equal privileges in all parts of the Union; equal protection, wherever the flag floated, to every person, to every species of property recognized by the State. Less than that was subordination, not equality. An appeal to the court of last resort between sovereign States became absolutely necessary. In its forum the States joined issue, and when its decree was found against the South we bowed to it as final without consenting to it as just or righteous. Its irrevocable result will not be again questioned, but accepted with solemn sense of duty to maintain the Government with true faith and defend the flag of our country with the same courage and devotion that we gave to our little cross of St. Andrew.

I have not the least apprehension that impartial history will fail to recognize the justification of the South in the records of our country, and that that, according to the faith that was in her people, and their judgment made up from that standpoint, there was no alternative left in 1861 but the appeal to arms. And I affirm with equal confidence that any comparison of the two sections, from the earliest times to the present day, will not find the South less patriotic or less solicitous for the honor, glory, and welfare of the Union.

The blood and carnage of 1861-5 should not be repeated. No thoughtful man, however, is free from grave apprehensions, when he sees the ugly signs out here and there and hang ominously over the destinies of our country. We even now see the faint, yet vivid, flashes and hear the thunder in the distance, and pray that the storm may pass harmless.

We who did the fighting in our inter-State struggle know what war means, and should help avert the danger. But should danger come, I believe the conservative South may yet prove to be the rod that will conduct the fiery bolt harmless to the earth, and when liberty takes her flight, if she ever should, from this country, her last resting place will be in our Constitution-loving, Constitution-defending South.

Gen. Bate was followed by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, a representative in Congress from Ohio, who said:

We do not come with words of criticism or bitterness—we of the North; and upon the very threshold of this discussion it may be well to remind my comrades of the great victorious Union army that the achievement of which we are proudest, and may well be proudest, is, not that we conquered in war, and by physical force overthrew the armies of the Confederacy, but that we restored the union of the States, or, in more fitting terms, that we prevented the overthrow of the union of the States.

It would have been an imperfect result if, after four years of bloody conflict, with the tens of thousands of new-made graves, the innumerable broken hearts and despoiled homes, and the enormous expenditure of treasure—it would have been an imperfect victory if we had not restored the Union absolutely with all that is thereby implied.

It was not enough for us to have been physically victorious. It was not enough for us to have vanquished the enemies of the Union; it was not enough for us to have re-established the flag and the Constitution, and to put our armies again in the possession of the places of governmental control. It was not sufficient that we should have established the physical power of the United States Government through its armies and its courts. That alone would have been an imperfect and unsatisfactory victory. We perhaps would have marched with the music of war and accomplished that result even had we known that the Union of 1895 would have been but that, and that alone. But something better has been accomplished. The Union has been restored not alone in the power of the Federal Government, not alone in the mere restoration of all the territory of the United States to the domination of her flag and her army and her courts, but we stand to-day proudly declaring to the nations of the earth that the American Union is to-day firmly re-established, and forever established in the hearts, in the love, in the affection, and in the loyalty of all her citizens, North and South.

This is the achievement of which we are proudest. This is the result which makes us happy to-day. It is that we are no longer enemies, but brothers—brothers in loyalty, brothers in devotion to the Union, brothers in fidelity to the old flag—the flag that during the war waved upon one side—the flag that waves on all sides of the questions of to-day.

It would have been an imperfect victory, I have said. It would have been a victory of brute force—not of conscience. The result would have been a loyalty of fear and not of love; a fidelity of duty, or of interest, and not of cheerfulness and affection.

I stand here to-day without qualification to proclaim that, in my judgment, there is no thought of disunion, no wish for the dismemberment of the Union, anywhere on the broad face of the United States of America. And to-day all over the smiling land from east to west, from north to south, with the mighty linking together of States and Territories by the steel bands that extend from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the Gulf, the great struggle for progress and National perfection and prosperity is manifested on every hand. All this testifies stronger than mere words that we are a united people once again—united literally—united actually; united in bonds of comradeship, of loyalty, of duty, of love and affection.

Gov. Morton of New-York said:

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge your greeting and to be with you in this great historical and patriotic commemoration. Although the great State of New-York was not represented among the troops who won deathless renown at Chickamauga, the Empire State honors the soldiers of all other States, North or South, who wrought here such a splendid example of human courage and martial valor in defense and maintenance of what each side believed to be a natural right and principle. The fight at Chickamauga was the prelude to a chain of battles and field movements which enabled the Union forces to grasp and hold the important strategic position occupied by the city in which we are now assembled. In that series of battles New-York bore a distinguished part through her troops assigned to service in Howard's Eleventh and Slocum's Twelfth Army Corps. In these two corps there were nineteen regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery from New-York, all under the chief command of Gen. Hooker. Gen. Greene's New-York Brigade particularly distinguished itself at Wauhatchie.

The armies operating in this immediate field were not again notably active until the latter part of November, when, beginning with Orchard Knob, they achieved the victories at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. To commemorate the deeds of her sons in enduring granite and bronze, the State of New-York has thus far appropriated and expended the sum of $107,000. On this, $24,000 was paid for the purchase of parcels of ground on the various fields which were occupied and made noteworthy by the troops of the Empire State. Forty-four of these positions will be indicated by monuments or marking stones to denote the places where the sons of New-York stood ready to do or die that the Nation might live.

Gov. Woodbury of Vermont also spoke.

Music, some minor speeches, and the firing of salutes closed the formal exercises.

The Visitors Dispersing.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois headed the train of outgoing officials. He left at 1 o'clock this morning. The visiting members of the Cabinet started at 8 o'clock on their return to Washington. The railroads this afternoon were taxed to the utmost in handling the departing guests. Gov. Morton's big eight-car special train left at 2 o'clock for Atlanta, which is the next objective point in the journey of most of the visitors.

Gov. Matthews of Indiana, with his large party, will leave for Indianapolis, via Nashville, in the morning.

Gov. Rich and the Michigan delegation will remain until Saturday night. Part of the Michigan contingent will go to Atlanta. The Massachusetts delegation left this evening, and will spend to-morrow at Natural Bridge and Luray Caverns, Va. Thence they will proceed directly home, reaching Boston Sunday evening.

REUNION OF OLD FOES.

Survivors of the Armies of the Potomac and Virginia Meet Together.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The meeting to-night of the survivors of the Army of Virginia, and that portion of the Army of the Potomac that fought at Chattanooga brought to a close the programme arranged by the National Commission in connection with the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park. The meeting was held in the tent, and was presided over by Gen. E. C. Walthall, Senator-elect from Mississippi, who fought against Hooker in the clouds on Lookout Mountain. He reviewed that battle.

Col. Lewis R. Stegman of New-York was introduced by Gen. Walthall, and discussed Hooker's movements during the battles around Chattanooga.

Col. W. C. Oates, the one-armed Governor of Alabama, better known for his long Congressional career, was the next speaker.

The Cavalier and the Puritan.

Gov. Oates, addressing his remarks to the "Soldiers of the Lost Cause and Successful Defenders of the Union," made some exceedingly pointed comments upon the causes of the war. Among other passages were the following:

Let the blasphemous mouths of the bloody-shirt shriekers be closed and the truth be told, and our cause and the heroism which sustained it for four immortal years will illuminate the brightest chapters of the true history of that great conflict. There never was a war wherein the object of the invader was anything short of extermination in which there was more involved or the result of which was fraught with greater consequences; nor was there ever a war the real causes of which were so imperfectly understood by other nations, and many even of the American people. One of the underlying causes of the conflict of arms was that in our citizenship there were two distinct types of civilization—the Cavalier and the Puritan. The intermedding of the Puritans and the hot-headed impulsiveness of the Cavalier leaders, notwithstanding they were largely in the minority, stirred up the strife, set fire to the forest, and caused the great conflagration and suffering which ensued.

The presence in our midst of the African race, for which they are in nowise responsible, has ever been the Pandora's box of our American politics. Slavery, it must be conceded, is contrary to natural right, but it was a lawful State institution, and was

CHARLATANS ABOUT CUBA

An Analysis of the Remedies Suggested for Her Complaint.

SPAIN'S POLITICS AND CHRONICLES

How the Island Makes Men of Leisure of the Mother Country's Thieves and Vagabonds—Well-Known Facts.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Señor Pi y Margall, the chief of the Federal Republican Party of Spain, in an article published in Don Quijote of July 12, says: "No nation has any right to occupy a territory without the consent of the people who live in it. If a nation occupies it by violence, the conquered have a perfect right to fight all the time until they expel the tyrants from their native soil. Nothing can take away the right of the people to liberty and independence."

This is republicanism, pure and simple, and the honest expression of a liberal man who is just and sincere, and who, unlike Castelar, is a republican first and a Spaniard afterward. If there is no objection, the proposition of Señor Pi y Margall will be carried unanimously and with cheers from the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

There exists among the public men of Spain, including Premier Cánovas, the desire to convince the American people that the present revolution is inopportune because the uprising took place when Spain was about to grant Cuba some kind of a reform that would make us all happy—some sort of "soothing syrup" that would cure all political, economic, and social evils in Cuba, and would be just the thing desired by the people as represented by the Autonomist Party.

The American people, and the people of the whole civilized world, may think that there might be some truth in that hypocritical plea, and conclude that it was too bad the Cubans did not postpone their show a little longer, and try Dr. Maura's (that is the name of the specialist) poultice. But now let me say that as an amateur chemist I've tried to analyze this wonderful thing that Dr. Maura was trying to spring upon a suffering community, and I found that the relief promised the afflicted was not worth the waiting for.

We have, once in a while, a labor strike in this country, when workingmen, justly or unjustly, are not satisfied with the hours of labor or the pay received from the employers. Sometimes, when they exhaust all kinds of efforts to better their condition, they suspend work, and generally cause a great deal of inconvenience to the public, because organized labor helps them to stay idle for a while. Then the employers invariably say: "These men have been getting $1.25 per day for ten hours' labor. Now that we have been thinking of making their wages $1.27 per day, and reducing the time of work to nine hours and forty-eight minutes, these men go off and cause us so much trouble. What ingratitude!"

That is Spanish reform in a nutshell. If they have been sending 40,000 useless politicians to rob Cuba, they had charitably condescended to make the number hereafter only 39,750. If, consequently, the depredation upon the Cuban Treasury has been $50,000,000 per year, they intended to make it henceforth only $48,000,000. If the taxes almost took your clothes off your body before, they were willing now to leave you a bathing suit for Sunday clothes. In fact, Dr. Maura's patent medicine was simply something intended to produce in the minds of the poor Cubans a feeling of thankfulness that, by Spanish concessions, they were allowed to stay in their land without charges for breathing Cuban air. How kind!

We have ourselves dishonest politicians here, but we have the right to expel them from their positions, send them to the penitentiaries, disgrace them by publicity, and, if we catch them before they play poker or bet on the races, we can even get our money back. But it is different with the Cubans. They have nothing to do with putting the thieves in office, cannot, therefore, depose them. Spain sends them there to get rich, and that ends it.

What is the use of thinking of any possible relief coming from Spain, when they do there the same things which they do in Cuba, with the only difference that there is not much to get over there? The Government of Spain is bad, indeed, and how can she give the Cubans good government when she has it not herself? The only remedy for Cuba lies in the complete independence of the island from the parent country. Just consider that the Spaniards have been trying all kinds of experiments on poor Cuba for the best part of these 400 years, and we all know what the state of things is to-day. Only the marvelous vitality of that little island could have stood so much. By the way that Spain has ruled that fertile country all these years, Cuba ought to be to-day a desolate rock instead of the natural garden that she is.

Any wide-awake people, properly governed, would show us in twenty years a real paradise on that island. But what can you expect? Spain has sent to govern that colony, one after another, a lot of common soldiers who know absolutely nothing of governing anything outside of troops; and to them, with absolute and endless powers, is intrusted the civil, economic, political, and social government of an important colony. The last specimen of these modern Julius Cæsars is the present Poo-Bah, the terror of the Moors, the nightmare of the Carlists, Don Arsenu Martinez Campos, Admiral of the Cuban Coast, Merchant Marine, &c. What this man does not know about governing a country would astonish even the sailors of his flagship. And yet he wears the title of the hero of the battle of Zanjon, this greatest military achievement, which proves that he should be content with military glories and not endanger his reputation by trying to prove to Spain that he is a statesman.

He is a pleasant fellow enough personally, and there is not a man in this wide world to-day who thinks more than he that the Cubans are perfectly right in their quarrel with Spain; and furthermore, who is so sure as he is (in his own heart) that the Cubans will win, hands down, this time, if they keep things moving. I believe the Cubans would really part with Campos in good feeling. They think that he has helped them much this time, as you may judge by what they have rehearsed to sing to each other in farewell:

Maceo.
You can't play with our shekels,
We don't like you any more,
You'll be sorry when you see us
Fire you from Cuba's shore.
You can't fool us with autonomy,
We're on to your game, you see?
We've got tired playing Colony
We will try it as Cuba Free.

Campos:
I don't want to play with you, boys,
I was there once before;
You'll be sorry when you lose me
And my flagship Pinafore.
I don't like your mangoes, either,
I am going to mamma Spain:
Your machetes and your fever
Have not been good to me.

The Spaniards as a nation have a constitutional hatred of history and statistics. This hatred amounts almost to an organic disease. While they live in the past themselves, and love to dream of the times when they were in the swim, sporting around in crusades, the conquest of Granada, the discovery of America, and so forth, they would prefer to have all their transactions in all these past achievements recorded by themselves.

Nor can they be much to blame for their dislike of recorded facts, when we consider that even during some of their glorious enterprises some of their characteristic traits are shown, after the lapse of centuries, in a not very enviable light.

The history of their domination in America appears to the cold eyes of men of the nineteenth century rather gloomy. They have furnished to American history a great number of high-sounding names which suggest very shaky reputations. The cruelties practiced upon the aborigines of this part of the world are known to every school boy the world over.

People are apt to be indifferent to what was done to the original Indians of Spanish-America in the fifteenth century; but it is not likely that they would fail to be concerned with what is done to the inhabitants of Spanish-American countries in the nineteenth century.

Nor is the dislike confined to ancient history alone. Spanish rulers hate contemporaneous history as much. They do not even enjoy references to their Congressional records, because Spaniards once in a while get angry and tell in open session of Congress some of the naughty things the authorities do in Cuba and elsewhere.

Señor Merchan, a distinguished Cuban publicist, who resides in Colombia, and who is noted for his moderation and prudence, has lately told us, in a communication to some paper in Bogotá, about a few of the robberies and crooked acts of the Cuban authorities by repeating simply what Spanish notable public men have said in the Spanish Congress. The quotations from the Spanish speakers alluded to refer to some fraud involving $40,000,000 in a few Government transactions. These things have been going on all the time from the day the Spaniards started in their work of civilizing the Indians. So it can easily be understood how valuable the Island of Cuba has been to Spain all along, and how natural it is for her to fight for its possession.

Let the American people understand and digest these few facts, and then reflect on the Cuban situation, and the reasons of the sympathy for the Cubans in this country will be at once understood.

Every office of any sort at the disposal of the Spanish Government, which has any kind of salary with a chance for a living, is given to Spaniards sent from the mother country. The great majority of the men thus sent to Cuba, ignorant, domineering, and venal, go there with the sole purpose of making money, and going home again. They have no sympathy with the country of with its people; and this immense army of parasites stand always ready to divide pro rata among themselves, and the men who get the best of the positions in Spain, the proceeds of every robbery they can perpetrate.

Complaint to the home Government is of no use, as they are all interested in the abuse complained of, and any protest on the part of the Cubans has always been answered by persecutions and arbitrary acts. Whenever an honest man is sent there by mistake, and he raises a row about any of these depredations, the powers at the head of these abuses in Cuba send word to Spain, the honest official is relieved of his duties, and a more willing and less scrupulous accomplice is sent in his place. This is Spanish civil service reform in Cuba.

In the Custom Houses they have what they call graded robberies. Say, for instance, that they defraud the revenues of $200,000. The chief or collector gets $25,000, and the high moguls in Spain get $75,000 among them. Then the other $100,000 is divided among deputies, heads of departments, Judges, officers, clerks, down to the porter, who may get $10. When a set of officers grow rich, they are relieved by another set who do the same, and so on ad infinitum. They hold a constant carnival of crime, and do not care who knows it. Poor Cuba pays for it all, and men who never had $100 to their names go back to Spain with $100,000 or $200,000, and then run for Congress and enjoy to their last days the share of the division due to them from the new robberies committed by the new thieves that they help to send there in turn.

In all the branches of the administration the same things go on, as the only ideal of Spain in Cuba is, and has always been, to squeeze her very life for the enrichment of a savage horde of vandals, who, in Spain, were men of leisure and vagabonds.

The writer knows it to be a fact that for the last thirty years the army, the navy, the small-fry of employes of the Government and the police have claims of back salary for as much as six months at a time. The teachers in the public schools have to receive one salary in every eight, and be satisfied or give up the job. The great majority of public buildings are in a dreadful state. The harbors have not been dredged in years. The roads are impassable. The water works, and in fact, all public works are a disgrace to any country, even in the centre of Africa. Almost all the streets are unpaved or badly so, sidewalks are a luxury, public education is in the worst state of primitiveness, hospitals, asylums, and other beneficent institutions are simply pretexts for more robberies, and, finally, everything necessary for the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of Cuba is characteristic of a Government that does not govern.

Under these circumstances, no possible relief can come to the suffering Cubans, except in taking the Government in their own hands and compelling these Spanish politicians to go home and work for a living. The machete of the Mambis is the only panacea for all the ills that afflict the Island of Cuba. Let Spain vacate as quickly as possible, and let the Cubans establish there in their own land a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

RACONTEUR.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1895.

THEY DENY GREANY'S CHARGES

Brooklyn Politicians Say the Contractor Never Loaned Money to Them.

Brooklyn politicians were engaged yesterday in discussing the exposures made by Contractor John E. Greany, in which he charged certain politicians and office holders with having failed to return to him money that he had loaned to them, as he alleges, in order to get them to sign certificates on which he received his pay from Kings County.

Ex-Warden Peter J. Doyle, who was one of the officials mentioned, said he had never borrowed a dollar from Greany. "I owe no man a dollar," said Mr. Doyle. "If I owed him any money, why should he wait for two years to tell the public about it? Two months ago he said I owed him $6,500, and immediately I placed the matter in the hands of my lawyer. I never had anything to do personally with the man."

Ex-Supervisors Barry and Carrick both say that they never received a cent from Mr. Greany. Barry said Greany could not be sane to make such statements. Neither could understand why, at this time, Greany made such statements.

Engineer Clancy of the County Court House also denied that he had ever received a cent from Greany. "Why," said he, "the amount he says I borrowed from him is greater than the amount of the work which he says I certified that he had done."

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE

Twenty Families Routed, but None Injured.

The occupants of the five-story tenement at 44 Perry Street were badly scared by a fire which broke out in the basement of that building yesterday afternoon. The building is owned by John Corneth of 22 Desbrosses Street, and is occupied by twenty families. Before they were subdued subdued they spread to the upper floors and caused $7,000 damage to the building and the furniture of the occupants. The fire was soon extinguished. It is said that several other fires have occurred in the building recently, but that they were of little consequence.

The firemen made an examination of the building after extinguishing yesterday's fire, but could find no evidence of incendiarism.

Abdurrahman's Sense of Humor.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A curious story comes from India about our exacting and certainly expensive ally the Ameer Abdurrahman. Formerly he used to get rid of suspected or troublesome persons in a very summary fashion; Afghan prisons tell no tales. But, in order to show that he had entered the ranks of civilization, he has for some years past altered this practice and deported his enemies instead to India, where they have to be provided for at our expense. Their periodical appearance at Peshawur no longer attracted notice, but the last arrival is so far out of the common that the Anglo-Indian papers are taking up the subject rather warmly. It appears that one of the followers of Ayoob Khan, who is also a pensioner of the Indian Government, wished to return to Cabul, and made overtures to the Ameer, who, only too glad to win over members of the old Shere Ali faction, promised him a welcome on one condition. This was to furnish him with the names of Ayoob's friends in Afghanistan. The condition was complied with, and the result is the arrival of between 600 and 700 persons, women and children included, at our outposts in the Khyber. The Indian Government is thus placed in a quandary. It neither likes to give umbrage to our supersensitive ally by objecting to his proceedure nor does it relish having to defray the ever-increasing expense of providing for the Ameer's State prisoners. Undoubtedly Abdurrahman, with his shrewd sense of humor, enjoys the situation.

Mortgage of Club Property.

The Down Town Association, of which Samuel D. Babcock and William R. Stewart are respectively President and Secretary, yesterday filed a mortgage in favor of Charles A. Peabody, Jr., on its property at 22 and 24 Cedar Street, extending through the block to Pine Street, for the sum of $150,000. The mortgage is for five years at 4 per cent. per annum.

Attacked a Car Conductor.

Peter Peterson, who refused to give any account of himself, boarded a street car at Sixth Avenue and Broadway Thursday, and, without provocation, tried to strangle the conductor. He was arrested and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where he was fined $5.

CONTEST FOR RICH ACRES

Another Fight over Charles Bathgate Beck's Will.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AT STAKE

Mrs. Matilda B. Carter Again Asks that the Will Be Declared Invalid—She Says the Testator Was Incompetent.

The old contest over the millions of dollars left by Charles Bathgate Beck is to be reopened. Howe & Hummel, as counsel for Mrs. Matilda B. Carter, took the initial proceeding in the contest yesterday and began suit in the Superior Court to have Mr. Beck's will declared invalid.

Charles Bathgate Beck died on Oct. 11, 1893, leaving an estate estimated to be worth from $1,500,000 to $5,000,000. By his will, executed Nov. 6, 1891, Mr. Beck left $10,000 to the Home for Incurables, $10,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $5,000 to the Peabody Home for Aged Women, and $10,000 to Columbia College, $2,000 of the latter sum being for a free scholarship and $8,000 for prizes in the Law School. He gave $100,000 to the First Presbyterian Church in West Farms for the erection of a new church to contain a tablet announcing that he had erected the edifice to the memory of his mother.

He made a few personal bequests, and left the entire residue of the estate, subject to the life interests of his relatives, in equal shares to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the New-York Hospital, Columbia College, and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was made executor and trustee under the will.

Several actions have been brought to test the legality of the will. Mrs. Matilda B. Carter, who was specifically disinherited by the will, brought a contest when the will was first offered for probate. The Supreme Court affirmed Surrogate Fitzgerald's order admitting the will.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company then brought a suit in the Supreme Court to have the will declared valid, so that discontented relatives would not keep renewing suits affecting the title to the real estate. The Supreme Court sustained the will, and the executor was to sell considerable of the real estate next week, so as to have funds to distribute among the educational, charitable, and religious corporations that were the principal beneficiaries under the will.

In her complaint in the action begun yesterday, Mrs. Matilda Carter alleges that the paper purporting to be the last will of Charles B. Beck is not his last will and testament, and that at the time of the alleged execution of the will Mr. Beck was not possessed of testamentary capacity to make a valid will; that the will was not subscribed, published, and attested in conformity with the statutes of New-York, and that the will is not valid. She also says that the alleged will was obtained by undue influence by some persons at present unknown to her. She says that she and Charlotte Bathgate, both over years old, "as sole heirs of the said Charles B. Beck, would be entitled to all the estate," and that they have been deprived of the estate.

The plaintiff asks that the will be set aside, and be declared null and void, and that all of the property claimed to have been passed under said will be distributed among the rightful heirs.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Matilda B. Carter, and Charlotte Bathgate are sisters. The estate consists mainly of a large farm in the heart of the annexed district, and in Westchester County.

Mrs. Janet Beck and her brothers, James and Alexander Bathgate, owned the property previous to the ownership by Charles Bathgate Beck. Alexander Bathgate lived with his brother and sister, and had always passed as a bachelor, and it was a great surprise to his relatives when one of their former housekeepers, Delia Malloy, announced that he was the father of her two children. Alexander died in 1887, and his sister, Mrs. Janet Beck, and his brother, James, only survived him a short time, and Charles Bathgate Beck, a son of Mrs. Janet Beck, inherited the property.

A contest was then brought by Alexander Bathgate's two children, and Mr. Beck compromised with them. He then made a will especially providing that no portion of his property would go to his uncle's alleged children. These children are the plaintiffs in the action begun yesterday.

GEOGHEGAN'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

He Still Insists that He Has Been Wrongfully Convicted of Theft.

Patrick Geoghegan, the "eloquent ex-convict," has not given up his struggle to keep out of the penitentiary. When arraigned on the charge of having stolen a silver watch from George Bauer, Geoghegan said he wanted to plead guilty, as the police were determined to send him to prison. As he is an ex-convict, he thought he would have no chance against the police.

Recorder Goff refused to accept the plea under the circumstances, and assigned counsel to defend Geoghegan. The case was tried on Wednesday, and Geoghegan was convicted on the testimony of Bauer, who identified him most positively.

The prisoner came up yesterday before Recorder Goff for sentence. W. O. Gibbons pleaded for mercy for the ex-convict. He said Geoghegan is dying of consumption and had become tired of crime. He had begun to reform a year ago, but the police had been "hounding" him, the lawyer said.

"This man is innocent of this particular crime," said the lawyer, "although the jury convicted him."

The Recorder said that, while he felt sorry for the man, he had no discretion in the matter, as the jury had convicted Geoghegan. Under that conviction the penalty was from ten to twenty years in State prison. The Recorder said he thought this a proper case for mercy. He sentenced Geoghegan to ten years and two months in State prison.

Geoghegan himself pleaded with the Court. He told as he told of police persecution.

"I am innocent! innocent!" he cried.

He then stated that he had been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Harris, butler for Mr. Borden, in West Fifty-sixth Street. He said he had the greatest difficulty in avoiding trial for that crime, until it was found that he was in Sing Sing at the time of the murder. He was arrested for another crime—robbery this time—but proved that he was at work at the time.

Mr. Gibbons said that he had been informed that the police had bribed a certain woman to go to court and testify against Geoghegan on this last trial. She refused at the last day to go on the stand, although she was in the courtroom.

Recorder Goff afterward held a consultation on the case with Mr. Gibbons and another lawyer, J. J. O'Kennedy. It was understood that the lawyers asked for a stay of execution in order to apply for a new trial. After the consultation Mr. O'Kennedy said that he had been assigned to Geoghegan's defense.

"I investigated this case very thoroughly," the lawyer said, "and had a number of witnesses to prove Geoghegan's innocence of this crime. They came to court a number of times, but the case was put over day after day. On the day the trial began the case was at the bottom of the calendar, so I and the witnesses went away. When the case was called and I did not respond, Mr. Gibbons was assigned to the defense, and he had to jump into the trial then and there in absolute ignorance of all the facts.

"I had witnesses to prove that Bauer, the complainant, offered them money not to testify. They could prove that Geoghegan was asleep at 412 East Eighteenth Street when the alleged robbery took place. I am convinced that Bauer is acting as a stool-pigeon for the police. When Policeman Finley arrested Geoghegan, he turned to Bauer and said: 'This is the man, ain't he?'

"At the time of the Harris murder, Policeman Quinn of the East Twenty-second Street Station arrested Geoghegan, and said: 'I'm going to make $10,000 on you.' That was the reward offered for the capture of the murderer.

"When Geoghegan was in Bellevue Hospital four years ago, the police went there and told the doctors that the man was an ex-convict, a bad man, and did not deserve treatment. The doctors were indignant."

MANY ELEVATED RAILROAD CASES.

About 800 Suits Now on the Supreme Court Calendar.

A large number of suits against the elevated railroads for damages are to be tried at the coming term of the Supreme Court. The calendars for the approaching term are crowded with these cases, so that it will take the entire time of three parts of the court to dispose of them.

In a case that came before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Judge took occasion to call the attention of the counsel for the road to these facts. The case was that of Douglas against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, in which damages are claimed for easements to property on Pearl Street, and counsel for the plaintiff made a motion for an extra allowance of $1,900. Judge Beekman said that it was his opinion that counsel should have the extra allowance. In the Douglas case the railroad had contested every point of the proceedings, and made it necessary to examine a large number of witnesses.

"You have a very litigious client," said Judge Beekman to the counsel for the road.

"I think not, your Honor," answered the lawyer.

"It is a fact, however," said the Court, "that you are rarely successful in these cases, and you never make a settlement until the Court has passed judgment on the matters. There are now about 800 cases on the calendar. I will take the papers," said the Judge, turning to the counsel for the plaintiff, "and will see that justice is done you."

HYPNOTISM NO EXCUSE FOR THEFT.

Frank Corbett Sentenced to State Prison for Stealing Clothing.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, will have a relative in State prison to-day if the story of Frank Corbett says he is a member of the pugilist's family. Frank says he is a victim of hypnotism.

He was sentenced yesterday to imprisonmen for two years and six months in State prison by Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, for burglary.

He was accused of entering the rooms of Harriet L. Hammell, at 226 West Sixteenth Street, on Sept. 1 and stealing clothing belonging to John Harley, a boarder, and worth $21.

Corbett, whose home is at 300 Manhattan Avenue, said he had been hypnotized and then taken to the roof of the West Sixteenth Street house. When he came to his senses his hat and coat were gone. In going down stairs he saw a door open, and entered to get a hat in place of his last one. He saw some clothing, and, still under the hypnotic influence, he carried them off.

W. S. Gray, his counsel, urged that a man could not be legally held responsible for criminal suggestions while under the influence of hypnotism. Judge Fitzgerald said he believed the "influence" in question came from whisky.

J. D. HAMILTON ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Mrs. Kate Warner Says He Sold Her Bonds.

John D. Hamilton of 10 West Thirty-third Street, said to be a well-to-do merchant, finds himself at the age of sixty-four accused of theft.

He was indicted on Sept. 17 for misappropriating twenty-five shares of stock of the Michigan Peninsular Car Company belonging to Mrs. Kate Warner of 358 West Forty-fifth Street. It is alleged that he obtained the stock from her in order to secure a loan of some money for her. The par value of the stock was $2,500. He told her she would have to sign her name to the certificates after she had stipulated that the stock would not be transferred from her. He told her that her signature did not mean a transfer, but was necessary to obtain the loan.

Mrs. Warner received $150 from Hamilton, and afterward she learned from the Vice President of the Hanover National Bank that the stock had been actually transferred and that Hamilton had obtained $1,023 for it.

Hamilton pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald and was sent to the Tombs to await examination. His bail is $2,500, which he was unable to furnish.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR SCHOONHOLZ.

Indictments for Arson That May End in Many Years of Imprisonment.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned two indictments against Morris Schoonholz, the alleged incendiary, who is in the Tombs for arson in the first degree, to replace two indictments for arson in the second degree found against him some time ago.

If found guilty, Schoonholz may be sent to prison for forty or eighty years. He is forty years old. He is charged with setting fire to the house at 285 East Fourth Street, on Jan. 8, 1895, and to the apartments at 264 Division Street, on Jan. 4, 1894.

Schoonholz has a long criminal record, according to the papers in the District Attorney's office. He has been in prison three times for burglary. He was sentenced in 1875 to ten years in prison. He spent one year in the Kings County Penitentiary for conspiracy to commit arson. He was also sent to the penitentiary of this county for carrying burglars' tools.

James Goss Sent to State Prison.

James Goss, who insisted that Acting Police Captain O'Brien has been "persecuting" him, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for three years and nine months in State prison.

Goss was convicted of stealing a diamond stud from Daniel Kops of 221 Canal Street. His lawyer, Amos Evans, made a strong plea for mercy. After the lawyer finished his plea, Judge Fitzgerald passed sentence, saying:

The life of the accused from the time of attaining manhood has been a life of crime. Great leniency has been shown to him in the courts in letting him escape punishment. I see my own name on the papers dismissing a complaint. I am sorry for it. He is a member of a decent family, and a curse to that family. I hope when he gets out of prison he will do something to atone for the disgrace brought upon them.

At his trial, Goss's assertion that the police had been persecuting him was not sustained.

"John Doe" a City Prisoner.

"John Doe" is in the City Prison.

He was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday in the General Sessions Court for malicious mischief in breaking a large plate glass in front of 238 William Street on Sept. 10.

The accused refused to give his name or address, as he asserted he had respectable relatives in Boston.

"It was drink, your Honor," the man said. "It has been the curse of my life. I have held a number of lucrative and responsible positions, but lost them through over-indulgence. I promise you now never to touch another drop. Every one dispises me, and I can't blame them." He was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison.

He Failed to Support His Mother.

Walter Requa, an index clerk for the Consolidated Gas Company, was committed to the City Prison yesterday by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court, on the technical charge of contempt of court, but actually for refusing to support his mother.

Requa has a wife and child, and receives $17 a week salary. He says he cannot support his mother. He was ordered by a City Magistrate on July 16 to contribute $1.60 a week to the support of his mother, at the instance of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. He has not paid anything, and must now stay in prison until the arrears, ($17,) are paid.

He was arrested yesterday while on his way to work.

No Kiss for Her Convicted Husband.

Thomas Martin, a former policeman, was convicted yesterday, before Recorder Goff, of trying to shoot his wife.

Martin's wife was in court with her boy. As he passed the two on his way back to the Tombs, the ex-policeman grabbed up the boy and kissed him. He also tried to kiss his wife, but she turned away, and walked out of his reach.

Martin was on the police force when, on the night of June 27, he went home in an ugly mood and tried to shoot his wife. He was dismissed from the police force, and afterward indicted.

In the Wheel for Jurors' Names.

Over 27,000 names were placed in the wheel in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and from them the jury lists for the coming year will be drawn.

There were present when the names were placed in the wheel Deputy County Clerk Scully, Sheriff Tamsen, Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, and Judge Dugro.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frank North, it is alleged, was sent to the asylum for the insane at Middletown, N. Y., by his parents, twelve years ago, because he insisted upon getting married, and he has been kept there ever since. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained in the Supreme Court yesterday by William H. Munday for North's production in court. It is said that he is sane. The writ was made returnable on Oct. 2. Mr. Munday also obtained a writ for William H. Belden, who is in the same institution. He says that some years ago Belden was a heavy drinker, but he is now sane and reformed.

—Two indictments were found against Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate dealer, yesterday, for leasing apartments for immoral purposes. There are three other indictments against him for similar offenses.

—Adolph Brommond, who has been in the Tombs since last November on a charge of setting fire to the establishment of his father-in-law, F. Heady, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, and was acquitted.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe granted an order discontinuing the suit begun by William E. D. Stokes against the Hoffman House Corporation on Dec. 29, 1893, to recover 1,250 shares of the preferred stock and 900 shares of the capital stock in the concern of the par value of $100 per share. The suit was discontinued by consent. The receivers, Edward W. Ward and A. Oakey Hall, were discharged.

—J. Dexter Jones, who is said to be one of the most expert "green-goods" men in the country, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. Jessie Ryan, who says she owns the house where she resides, 43 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and is worth $15,000 besides, gave bail for Jones.

—The Federal Grand Jury indicted Dr. Orlando E. Bradford of 514 Third Avenue, yesterday, for having in his possession two metallic plates for counterfeiting obligations of the United States Government for $100. He is at present in Ludlow Street Jail under $25,000 bail. He will be tried in October.

—The six men indicted for excise violation on Thursday appeared before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday. Jeremiah Sullivan of 290 Front Street pleaded guilty, and was fined $30. The other five cases went over until Monday.

—Sheriff Tamsen announced yesterday that he would appeal from the decision of Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, cutting down the fees of the Sheriff's auctioneers from 5 to 2½ per cent.

—Judge Dugro yesterday granted Fannie K. Browne of 275 West Twenty-second Street an absolute divorce from Thomas Browne, an actor known on the stage as Earl Browne.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—Katharina Durk and Annie Kelly.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Beckett vs. Beckett—Lawrence Godkin. Taylor vs. Cole—Arthur Berry. Morgan vs. Platt—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Cragin—Samuel B. Paul. Moran vs. Masche—Frederick Smyth. Matter of Johnson—O. H. Sanderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Hoe vs. Williamson—Frank Schaeffler.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Henry S. Eisler vs. William H. Lynn—Max Steinert.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Henry Butler vs. Pauline Pearsall—George M. Boynton.

RECEIVER OUDIN NOTIFIED CREDITORS

Sale of Assets of the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment Not Secret.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The item recently published in The New-York Herald, Telegram, and Tribune reflecting upon me in connection with the sale of some of the assets of the old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, of which company I am receiver, does me great injustice, and I request that in fairness to me, you publish this letter in regard thereto:

The sale was made after extensive advertising in the newspapers in this city and elsewhere. Prior to the sale the principal creditors known to me were notified by printed circulars that it was about to take place. The sale was made at public auction to the highest bidder, and was distinctly made subject to the approval of the court. Thereafter, upon notice to all creditors who had appeared and to the Attorney General in behalf of all other creditors, the instructions of the court were asked as to whether the sale should be confirmed, whereupon the court confirmed the sale.

If there was any secret understanding or "deal" between creditors and others in regard to the purchase of the property at the auction sale I have no knowledge whatever of any such arrangement.

All my actions since my appointment have been guided entirely by the directions of the court after a full statement of the facts and upon notice to the Attorney General and to all creditors who appeared in the proceeding.

As to the price realized, it is proper to say that the assets sold as above mentioned were subject to existing mortgages and unpaid interest aggregating over $35,000, which were assumed by the purchaser. Yours respectfully,

LUCIEN OUDIN.

New-York, Sept. 20, 1895.

Scotch Opinion of Yankees.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The window display made by a Glasgow newspaper in connection with Saturday's race included a dial to indicate American time:

"That clock's clean wrang," said a man, as he pushed his way into the thick of the enormous crowd that had assembled. "It's a gweed five hoors ahint."

"Hoot, min!" answered a wag, "if they hadna pitten back the time the race wid hae been encroachin' on the Sawbath day."

"Losh, freen, I never thocht o' that. Wae-body can beat thae Yankees for cute dodges."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, southwesterly winds, no change in temperature. NEW-ENGLAND, fair, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and continued warm, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in southern, fair in northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southerly winds. GEORGIA, fair(southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, showers in southern, fair in northern portions, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers on the coast, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, local showers, colder, winds shifting to northerly. NEW-MEXICO, local showers in southern, fair in northern portions; colder in northern portion, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORIES, increasing cloudiness, with showers in the afternoon or night, colder Saturday night, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. ARKANSAS, fair Saturday, showers Saturday night or Sunday, slightly colder Saturday night, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE, fair and continued warm, southerly winds Saturday, threatening weather and showers with cooler weather Sunday. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and continued warm, southerly winds Saturday, cooler Sunday.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair and continued warm, southerly winds Saturday, cooler Sunday. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Saturday afternoon or night, cooler Saturday night, southerly winds, local rains probable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair in southern, showers in northern, portion, cooler Saturday evening, southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, cooler, variable winds. MISSOURI, showers, preceded by fair weather in south portion, cooler Saturday evening, southerly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, local rains, cooler, variable winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, local rains, cooler, winds shifting to northerly. COLORADO, showers, possibly light snows in northern portion, much colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, local rains, colder, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local showers, followed by fair weather, colder, northerly winds. MONTANA, light rain or snow, followed by fair weather, colder in east, warmer in west, portion, northerly winds. WYOMING, local showers, followed by fair weather, much colder in southeastern portion, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed at all stations on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, except at Duluth, Grand Haven, and Frankfort sections, and Chicago.

The barometer has risen in all directions. It is high on the South Atlantic coast, and a second area of high pressure covers the northern Rocky Mountain stations. There is a trough of low pressure extending from Arizona northward to Lake Superior. There are indications of a storm forming in the Central Rocky Mountain region. Local showers are reported from the Gulf coast, the northern portion of the lake region, and the Northwest, and clear weather prevails in all districts east of the Mississippi, with warm southerly winds.

It is decidedly colder from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Pacific coast. Warm, fair weather, will continue on the Atlantic coast and generally in the States east of the Mississippi Saturday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...5:59	Moon sets...7:28	P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:18	9:50	3:05	3:35
Governors Island	9:42	10:10	3:33	4:08
Hell Gate	11:35	12:08	5:01	5:36

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 6
Chicago	Hull	Sept. 6
La Champagne	Havre	Sept. 14
Mozart	St. Lucia	Sept. 13
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 18
Norge	Christiansand	Sept. 5
Santiago	Nassau	Sept. 17
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 18
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 14
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 7

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Mobile	London	Sept. 12

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	Sept. 11
El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 18
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Sept. 12
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 17
Neustria	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 11
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 15
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 13
Taormina	Hamburg	Sept. 6
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 19

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Adirondack	Kingston	Sept. 19
Greece	London	Sept. 8
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 14

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 11
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Vigilancia	Havana

NEW TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

Railroad Presidents Discuss It, but Fail to Adopt It.

A NEW COMMITTEE WILL REVISE IT

Differences over the Elaborate Scheme Devised by the Depew-Ingalls Committee—An Unusually Large Meeting.

Some radical differences of opinion arose in the discussion of the new rate agreement at the meeting of railroad Presidents yesterday, thereby putting to flight Mr. Depew's cheerful expectations that the agreement would be promptly and unanimously adopted.

While the idea of a Union Traffic Association, to succeed the Trunk Line Association, is undeniably popular, the formation of such an organization is likely to be attended by considerable difficulty.

The agreement, as it came from the committee of sixteen, was considered section by section, and so many criticisms were offered and so many objections were raised that the meeting was obliged to abandon the attempt to put it into satisfactory shape, and the document was handed over to a special committee for revision.

George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Road, presided over the meeting, which was thoroughly representative of all the trunk lines and their Western connections. Trunk Line Commissioner J. F. Goddard and Central Traffic Association Commissioner George R. Blanchard were present.

Chauncey M. Depew who, in June last, offered the resolution which brought this new agreement into existence, took an active part in the discussion, and vigorously championed the measure, as also did Melville E. Ingalls, President of the "Big Four" system, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Mr. Ingalls, during Mr. Depew's absence in Europe, was the acting Chairman of the sub-committee that framed the agreement.

Although extreme reticence marked the conduct of the Presidents after the meeting, the fact was readily ascertained that the proposed agreement had provoked a very spirited discussion. Some of its radical features aroused strong opposition, and the efforts on the part of some of the representatives to remodel the minor details gave rise to perplexing complications. The entire discussion, however, was tinged with an earnest desire to adopt an agreement of some kind.

An important consideration with all of the railway men was that the agreement should contain no provision that might clash with any existing laws, either State or Federal. With a view to guarding against any possible legal complications, the general counsel of each road will carefully examine the document under discussion.

The main points of this agreement are as follows: The sixteen railroads in trunk line and central traffic territory (between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi, north of the Ohio River,) propose to establish an executive board of nine members. That board is to have the absolute power to make rates and to enforce them. It is to exercise control over all kinds of traffic, both eastbound and westbound, and it also is to have control of the fast freight lines. Each road will look to this executive board for the protection of its rights, and if any road thinks that it has just cause for complaint such road may appeal to a board of three arbitrators, whose decision shall be accepted as final. Each road that subscribes to this agreement pledges itself to abide by its terms for a period of five years. One of the important provisions of the plan is the establishment of a clearing house for the settlement of traffic accounts between the roads.

The actual operation of such an agreement as this would effect a radical change in the methods of running the traffic departments of the roads interested. Some of the officers and stockholders of the weaker or differential lines have expressed the opinion that this agreement would operate to the disadvantage of their lines. Therefore each section of the document was yesterday scrutinized with zealous care. One of the points of dispute during the meeting was relative to the period of time for which the agreement shall be made binding. Some of the Presidents thought that five years was too long, while others urged that so elaborate a scheme could not have a fair trial in less time. The various points of the agreement were talked over from 11:30 A. M. until 4 P. M., (excepting one hour for luncheon,) and at the last-named hour an adjournment was taken, and the Secretary, Mr. Hoyt, was authorized to issue the following statement:

"There was a complete attendance of the Presidents of the trunk lines and their principal Western connections to-day to consider the report of the committee of sixteen Presidents appoined June 27 last.

"The agreement heretofore considered was amended in several of its features, and furthere referred to a committee of eight for revision and resubmission at another meeting of the Presidents. It was also desired that the document be submitted to counsel and Boards of Directors of various companies in order to assure conformity with State and inter-State laws."

The special committee to which the agreement was referred for revision is composed as follows: Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central; Oscar G. Murray, Second Vice President of the "Big Four;" E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie; D. S. Grey, Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk; C. M. Hays, Vice President of the Wabash; J. B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley, and William Duncan, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

This committee will begin its labors today, and as soon as its work is completed the Presidents will be called together again. A report was in circulation yesterday that the agreement had already been considered and rejected by the Directors of two or three of the trunk lines. Several of the Presidents took the trouble to pronounce the report wholly without foundation.

Both of the great Canadian railways were represented at this meeting, much to the gratification of the American trunk line officers. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, was present, accompanied by L. J. Seargeant, General Manager, and John Burton, General Freight Agent, of that road. The Canadian Pacific was represented by George Olds, its General Traffic Manager. It is some years since both of the Canadian roads have been represented at a meeting of trunk line Presidents, and their presence on this occasion was regarded as a good omen. With harmonious relations existing between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific and the American trunk lines, a vexatious element of friction is removed.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has apparently taken an earnest interest in this effort to secure permanent stability of rates. He has repeatedly declared that the future prosperity of the railroads of this country will depend in a large degree upon the strict maintenance of standard schedules of rates.

Other well-known railroad men in attendance at the meeting were Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway, and John G. McCullough, one of the receivers of the same road; Frank Thomson, First Vice President and C. E. Pugh, Third Vice President, of the Pennsylvania; D. S. Grey, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road west of Pittsburg; D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; S. R. Callaway, President of the Nickel Plate; Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading; Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna; O. D. Ashley, President, and C. M. Hays, Vice President, of the Wabash; Charles F. Mayer, President, and Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent, of the Baltimore and Ohio; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; Thomas B. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western; J. D. Laying, Vice President of the Big Four and General Manager of the West Shore; J. Lowrie Bell, General Traffic Manager of the Jersey Central; H. W. Fuller, General Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio; John Taylor, General Traffic Manager of the Lehigh Valley; William Stewart, Freight Traffic Manager of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; J. E. Childs, General Manager of the Ontario and Western, and B. A. Hegeman, Freight Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna.

After the meeting Chauncey M. Depew took a hurried departure from the building on his way to Dobbs Ferry. He was disinclined to talk about the meeting, but reiterated the belief that the agreement would be adopted practically as framed. Neither Commissioner Goddard nor Commissioner Blanchard would venture any remarks on the situation.

Commenting on the agreement, which is designed to provide for a fair division of traffic among all the roads, President Ingalls said he felt sure that eventually all the Presidents would sign it. He said "The proposed measure of relief contains one grand principle, and that is the centralization of the rate-making power. We shall have a certain number of officials to make rates, and the roads will carry out their rulings. All the other features of the agreement merely lead up to one great idea of a board of absolute control."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Important Changes in the Board of Officers of the Southern Railway.

Taking effect on the first of next month, Col. A. B. Andrews will be First Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., will be the Second Vice President, and W. W. Finley the Third Vice President. A semi-official announcement is made that Vice Presidents Andrews and Baldwin, in their new positions, will perform practically the same duties as heretofore, while Mr. Finley, as Third Vice President, will be in charge of the traffic department, which has been directed by President Samuel Spencer in person.

Mr. Finley will establish his headquarters in Washington. He has had a very active experience in railroading, although comparatively a young man. Nearly all of his work has been in the West. From May, 1888), to October, 1890, he was Chairman of the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association, in Kansas City. Subsequently he was Chairman of the Western Passenger Association in Chicago, and more recently he has been Commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association.

Paul I. Wells, formerly with the operating departments of the Union Pacific and of the Great Northern Railroads, and more recently with the Long Island Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Second Division of the Southern Railway, with headquarters in Columbia, S. C.

The North New-York City Traction.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The North New-York City Traction Company was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State, to conduct a street surface railroad in New-York City about twenty and one-half miles in length, to be operated by any motive power other than locomotive steam power. The termini of the road are as follows:

Willis Avenue and East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street at the Harlem River, Bungay Street at the East River or Long Island Sound, Depot Place, High Bridge, at the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Boston Post Road at the Bronx River, Lafayette Avenue at the Bronx River.

The capital is $210,000, divided into 2,100 shares. The Directors are Henry Siebert, Frederick H. Benedict, James H. Haslin, William T. Ryan, Thomas L. Hughes, and Edward J. McGoldrick of New-York City; John A. Hamilton, U. S. Grant, and C. Tag of Brooklyn. Mr. Siebert subscribes for 800 shares of the capital stock of the company and Mr. Haslin for 600 shares.

New Road in Madison County.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Chittenango and White Sulphur Springs Railway Company was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State, with a capital of $150,000, to construct and operate a street surface road about five and seven-eighths miles long in Madison County. The termini are, northerly, the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks at Chittenango Station, and, southerly, the southerly boundary line of the town of Sullivan, in Madison County. The principal office will be in New-York City. The Directors are Charles F. Pennock, George Walrath, George C. Clark, Walter H. Stewart, Luke McHenry, William H. Young of Chittenango; Walter J. Roberts of Franklin, N. J.; Henry C. Blackman of Brooklyn; William Sutphen, J. F. Sprain, J. B. Dickinson, Austin J. Roberts, Henry E. Parson, K. J. Matheson, and J. F. Clark of New-York City.

Nassau Electric Cable Obstructed.

A locomotive attached to a train of cars was engaged Thursday and yesterday in moving to and fro at Ocean Avenue and Manhattan Crossing in the town of Flatlands. This was done for the purpose, it is alleged, of preventing the men employed by the Nassau Electric Railway Company from laying a copper cable under the tracks of the Long Island Railroad where the Nassau Road crosses.

P. H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Company, said he had an agreement with Austin Corbin of the Long Island Road giving the Nassau Company the right to cross the tracks. It was the intention of the Nassau Company to open its line to Manhattan Beach yesterday, and now the time is postponed until Sunday. Mr. Flynn says he is sure the matter will be amicably settled on Mr. Corbin's return to the city.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20.—Thomas F. Oakes, H. C. Paine, and H. C. Rouse, receivers for the Northern Pacific Railroad, filed a report of their trust in the United States court this afternoon. The report recommends that provisions be made for extraordinary expenditures during the next five years to the amount of $9,085,000. The gross earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $17,434,980, and the operating expenses $11,319,682, leaving net earnings of $6,115,298, against $4,731,089 in 1894. The floating indebtedness is given at $120,704,000, and the interest and sinking fund accrued at $21,677,725.

The report that James J. Hill intends soon to go to Europe in connection with Northern Pacific affairs is authoritatively denied.

Erie Reorganization.

About 760,000 shares of Erie Railway common stock were deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday, under the reorganization plan, with the required assessments paid. The total issue of Erie common stock is 777,000 shares. Yesterday was the final day for depositing the Erie preferred and common stock and paying the first installment of the assessment. An extra assessment will have to be paid on all stock deposited hereafter.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Milwaukee says that Charles D. Smith of Fond du Lac, Wis., has offered to raise $4,000,000 to purchase the entire stock issue of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with a view of consolidation with the Chicago and Old Colony Railway Company.

—A protective committee of stockholders of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway has been formed, composed of Robert Maclay, George W. Quintard, Edward V. Loew, William F. Owens, and Henry Aitken of Elizabeth, N. J.

—Consul Thomas R. Gibson, stationed at Beyrout, Syria, has reported to the Department of State in Washington the completion and opening to traffic of the new railroad from Beyroot to Damascus. This is the first railroad opened in Syria.

—The approximated gross earnings of all lines of the Atchison system for the second week of September are $724,314; for the corresponding week of 1894, $751,745; decrease, $33,431; for the month to date, decrease, $41,719.

—The old rumor that Sir William Van Horne intends to resign from the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway was revived in Montreal yesterday.

—President Charles F. Mayer of the Baltimore and Ohio, who attended the Presidents' meeting yesterday, left for Baltimore last night.

George De Haven has been reappointed General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad.

—In spite of rumors to the contrary, there was no change yesterday in the Panama-Pacific Mail situation.

—C. H. Middleton has been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande Road.

—Col. F. H. Fries was re-elected President of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad a few days ago.

—Collis P. Huntington starts to-morrow on his annual trip to California.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Columbia, from Hamburg.

A.—G. W. Augustin, Mrs. G. W. Augustin, L. L. Armsby, L. N. Asiel, Mrs. L. N. Asiel, Miss Selma Asiel, Miss Estell Asiel, Miss Elise Asiel, G. Amsinck, C. Aufenrieth, Mrs. C. Aufenrieth, Gustav Alber, Mrs. Gustav Alber, Isidor Ade.—B.—S. L. Bloch, Mrs. Becilia Bloch, Miss Mathilde Bloch, Bernhard Bloch, Arthur Bloch, Miss Gertrude Bloch, Miss Henriette Buch, C. B. Barklay, Prof. R. Burmeister, Emil Berolzheimer, Mrs. Emil Berolzheimer, Edwin Berolzheimer, Alfred Berolzheimer, Mrs. Therese Boas, Dr. H. Boech, Mrs. Dr. H. Bosch, Emil Bilse, R. F. Brent, E. H. Blair, Oscar Bolz, Meyer Behal, Mrs. Meyer Behal, G. A. Bloom, Miss Emma Beck, Miss Regina Seager, August Bickel, Dr. Frans Bickel, Mrs. Elise Bickel, Miss Josephine Bickel, J. C. Bennewitz, Miss F. Bunge, Mrs. M. Brunswick, Mrs. M. Berlett, Ella Berlett, F. Brunner, G. L. Buff, B. G. Burchard, H. Bloss, Mrs. H. Bloss, Miss E. Bloss, W. Bartelcorth, Mrs. Cawie Bonner.—C.—F. E. Case, Dr. A. C. Coolidge, C. B. Curtis, Mrs. C. B. Curtis, Miss J. W. Curtis, Mrs. J. L. Cohn, A. K. Chadwick, Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, E. D. Curtis, Miss Campbell, R. Croker, Alfred Cohn, John Curtin.—D.—Miss Lina Dehne, Miss Minna Dehne, M. Danziger, Mrs. M. Danziger, H. A. Deimel, Mrs. H. A. Deimel, Miss C. Deimel, Miss Hennie Deimel, M. A. Deimel, Dr. Frank L. Day, Miss Anna Dyker, T. M. Deolin, Mrs. Katharina Doll, Miss Mary Doll, H. Dierckx, J. B. Doherr, Mrs. J. B. Doherr.—E.—B. Ephraim, J. Eymer, Miss Erhart, Mr. Elchenberg, A. Eggert, Mrs. Pauline Ehrlich, Olga Ehrlich.—F.—T. Freedley, Mrs. T. Freedley, Miss Lucie Freisinger, M. Felden, Mrs. M. Felden, Morris Felden, Luke Filden, Mrs. Faust, Toni Faust, Col. J. Francis, Mrs. J. Francis, Morris Frank, Mrs. Morris Frank, Miss Faust, I. Feldenheimer, E. Frothingham, Mrs. Rosa Friedlander, Mitchell Friedlander, Henry Fischer, Julius Friedheim, Mrs. Julius Friedheim, Carl Feibusch.—G.—Mrs. Dora Gotthold, Mrs. St. Goar, Erna St. Goar, F. St. Goar, C. St. Goar, W. Geisler, Mrs. J. Goldsmith, Jennie Goldsmith, Ethel Goldsmith, Dr. W. A. Gorton, R. Garrig, R. Geilfuss, Mrs. R. Geilfuss, Miss Elise Geilfuss, L. Goldinger, Albert Gutmann, Mrs. Sali Goodmann, Miss Goodmann, Jonas Guggenheim, Mrs. Frederika Gleichmann.—H.—R. Hampel, Miss M. Clarissa Howard, E. W. Hopkins, Mrs. E. W. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, Miss Edna Hopkins, Miss Georgine Hopkins, Miss Francis Hopkins, S. Hirsch, J. Hyman, Mrs. J. Hyman, Prof. J. M. Hart, Mrs. Prof. J. M. Hart, C. W. Hoadley, Christian Hagen, J. G. Hanley, B. Heilbrunn, Mrs. B. Heilbrunn, Miss Irene H. Horner, Miss Sophie Hockstein, Mrs. Henry Hanket, Miss Christine Hesselbein, Mrs. C. Hoelscher, W. Havens, Mrs. C. Hell, Miss Anna Harms, H. Herz, Jean Henzler, Mrs. Jean Henzler, Andrew L. Hoy, Miss Hintze, William C. Heller, Mrs. Annie Heller, Willy Heller, Miss Lily Houdek, Miss Marie Hinz, Mrs. B. J. Hackett.—J.—Curtius J. Judd, Mrs. Curtius J. Judd, Florence Judd, Arthur Judd, Miss Adele E. Jones, J. M. Johannsen, Mrs. H. Jacobsen, Mrs. E. Jacobsen, Albert Jacobsen, Henriette Jacobson, Gustav Jacobs, Miss Rosalie Jandorf.—K.—Julius Kastner, Mrs. Julius Kastner, Miss Dorothea Kastner, Mrs. Emilie Kiesel, A. Kuh, Mrs. A. Kuh, W. Keuffel, Mrs. W. Keuffel, Willy Keuffel, Dr. J. P. Kennedy, Mrs. Dr. J. P. Kennedy, Dr. F. Krug, Miss Bertha Kuhn, Milton H. Kohn, N. E. Kaufmann, John Kummer, Mrs. Kiesel, Mrs. Rosa Klein, Hattie Klein.—L.—Link, Miss Louise Lauber, Mrs. Clara F. Leopold, Miss Irene Leopold, Jerome S. Leopold, Albert Ralph Lesinsky, Henry Liebmann, Walther Liebmann, Newton Lull, Mrs. Newton Lull, F. Newmuller, Mrs. G. W. Lay, Louis Loeb, Miss J. Larsen, J. Lala, Mrs. J. Lala, Miss Mary Ladiges, Ignatz Lipschitz, Miss Jennie Landauer.—M.—Miss M. J. Merritt, J. Meyer, H. E. Miller, Mrs. H. E. Miller, C. H. Moulton, J. Mosenthal, Mrs. J. Mosenthal, C. L. Mead, Mrs. C. L. Mead, L. G. Mead, Miss K. L. Mead, Miss M. C. Mead, Mrs. James Mackintosh, Stuard Mackintosh, Ernst Michaelson, Max Magnus, C. E. Meyer, W. Moymann, K. Meusdorfer, Mrs. K. Meusdorfer, Archibald McNeill, Mrs. Archibald McNeill, A. Metzger, Mrs. Therese Metzger, Miss Emily Metzger, Miss Fanny Metzger, Miss Phyllis Meyer, Paul Miller, Henry Marquardt, H. Metz, Mrs. H. Metz, S. S. McClure.—N.—Miss Auguste Neuschafer, D. L. Newborg, Mrs. D. L. Newborg, Miss Hilda Newborg, Leo Newborg, Sidney Newborg, F. Neumann, R. G. Neidlinger, T. W. Neuer, Mrs. W. W. Neuer, Matthias Nickels, Mrs. T. Newman, Else Newman.—O.—George A. Ohl, Mrs. Catarina Ohl, Fritz Otto, Mrs. Rehardine Otto.—P.—Mrs. C. F. Paff, Selma Paff, Carl Paff, Conrad Poehlmann, C. Pfizer, Mrs. C. Pfizer, Miss Pfizer, K. Peters, Mrs. Petersen, Miss M. Petersen, R. Polasek, H. Peters, G. Peckert, H. Peers.—R.—S. Rothschild, A. A. Robert, Mrs. A. A. Robert, R. Van Rees, R. Reuter, Mrs. R. Reuter, Ernst Reuter, Harry Reuter, Miss von Romanowsky, Mrs. Carl Rosenbaum, H. Rothschild, Emanuel Rosenfeld, Mrs. Emanuel Rosenfeld, Miss P. Rudolph, J. Rudolf, Mrs. Rosset, Louis Rosenbaum, Mrs. Fanny Rosenbaum, Else Rosenbaum, Emil Rump, Gustav Riedel, Mrs. Rosa Richter, Miss Jennie Richter, Miss Rosset, Peter P. Ralchi, Jr., Mrs. Peter P. Ralchi, Emil Rasch, Mrs. R. Richard, Miss Rosa Richter, Miss Maria Rienzle.—S.—Calvin Smith, Mrs. Calvin Smith, Miss Mimmie Schanzenbach, H. Schlaikler, Mrs. M. Stachelberg, Miss M. Stachelberg, A. Sanger, Mrs. A. Sanger, Elihu Senger, A. G. Strauss, J. Schwartz, Mrs. J. Schwartz, Florence Schwartz, Paul Schwartz, Mr. Von Stegmann, G. L. Stafford, Mrs. G. L. Stafford, F. Schafheitelin, Lawrence Staubler, Nathan Stix, Mrs. Nathan Stix, Miss Alice Stix, Mrs. Stocker, A. Sauermann, Mrs. A. Sauermann, Mrs. Julius Strauss, Jessie Strauss, Gustav Schwartz, S. Simson, Jacob Simson, Miss Ella Sauerherring, Mrs. Josephine Sauer, C. Swarrer, Miss Schanzenbash, Max Schumacher, Mrs. Max Schumacher, A. Siegfried, Mrs. T. Siegfried, G. Scherek, L. C. Stumpf, Mrs. L. C. Stumpf, E. Schuster, Leo Schultz, Mrs. M. Schultz.—T.—Carl Triest, Josef Triest, Pauline Taferner, Miss Josephine Taferner.—U.—Manfred Uhl, Mrs. Jane M. Uhl, R. Untucht, C. Unger, Sr., C. Unger, Jr., H. Unger, Max Unger.—W.—B. Wassermann, Mrs. Fanny Wassermann, Stella Wassermann, J. Wassermann, D. F. Wasserman, E. Wattenberg, Mrs. E. Wattenberg, Mrs. R. L. Wattenberg, Edmée Wattenberg, C. Wahlig, Charles Wills, Gustav Wills, Isaac Wise Mrs. J. B. Walter, H. Walker, Adam Wagner, Mrs. Adam Wagner, Joseph Wolff, John Weisenburger, H. Wiecking, John Walter, John Walter, Miss Marie Walter.—Z.—M. Zirner, M. Zuchner.

On the Campania, from Liverpool.

A.—W. L. Abbott, Mr. Albright, Carl Alsberg, Julius Alsberg, Henry Alsberg, Mrs. M. Alsberg, Miss Elsa Alsberg, A. Anthony, Mrs. Anthony, Miss L. B. W. Anthony, Miss E. de F. Anthony.—B.—J. Babbitt, Mrs. Baldwin, Milton Ballin, Miss Rose Bannon, Miss G. L. Barbour, Warren Barnhart, Mrs. Barnhart, Mr. Barnhart, Jr., J. Bateman, Miss N. G. Bebont, W. T. Bell, C. E. Bemis, Miss A. K. Bemis, John R. Bennett, M. J. Bernheim, W. K. Blodgett, Mrs. Blodgett, Miss E. Boehm, J. D. Boswell, J. Bridgman, Ernest W. Brown, Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Agnes Brown, Edward F. Browning, Edward W. Browning, Mrs. Edward F. Browning, Miss L. F. Browning, the Rev. M. A. Bunce, G. W. Burnham, F. Willard Parker Butler, Frederick Butler, Mrs. Butler, L. S. Butler.—C.—Mrs. G. W. Carter, W. W. Caswell, Mrs. Chapman, G. P. Chase, Pearson Church, Charles A. Clapp, Mrs. Clapp, Walter J. Clemson, Mrs. Clemson, W. H. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. G. A. Collier, Elliot Collier, Miss S. E. Collins, Mrs. G. T. Cooper, Miss Julia C. Cooper, Miss Julia Cooper, C. W. Cooper, Miss K. Corbett, J. W. Corcoran, Col. P. H. Corr, Mrs. D. Crawford, Miss Jeanie Crawford, D. Crawford, James Crawford, J. T. Crawford, Mrs. M. A. Crosby, Charles Crump, G. E. Cushing.—D.—Mrs. Frank G. Dame, Mrs. Day, Dr. L. Dennis, Mrs. Dennis, Miss Mary Dennis, Miss Helen Dennis, Mrs. N. E. Dickerson, O. K. Dimock, Mrs. Dimock, Miss C. B. Dow, the Rev. E. J. Donnelly, J. A. Drysdale, Thomas Duncan, Mrs. Duncan.—E.—Dr. W. L. Edwards, Mrs. B. Eiseman, Miss Florence Eiseman, Miss Alice Eiseman, Mrs. Elder, Thomas Everit, Mrs. Everit, Miss Everit.—F.—Miss Mary Fairfield, Mrs. E. Falk, Miss F. Falk, Miss L. Falk, Mrs. Falk, Lester Falk, Miss Amy Falk, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Fellowes, Edward Foerderer, Miss E. Fordman, Mrs. Dudley Foster, Mrs. H. S. Fraser, Dr. John H. French, Mrs. French, Seth B. French, Helah C. French.—G.—Mr. Gallagher, James W. Garson, E. Gastineau, L. E. Gates, George Gaulbert, Mrs. Gaulbert, Miss C. R. Gaulbert, Dr. C. L. George, Mrs. George, Miss Zela Gibbes, W. H. Gibbons, Mrs. Gibbons, Henry Gilsey, Mrs. Gilsey, Miss Gilsey, Henry Gilsey, Jr., A. M. Goodspeed, E. L. Goodsell, F. P. Goulding, Mrs. Goulding, Miss Goulding, W. Greenough, M. S. Grinbaum, Mrs. Grinbaum.—H.—Mrs. L. Haas, Miss M. Haight, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss Handy, Miss Hartley, S. W. Heller, Mrs. Heller, Master Heller, Mrs. J. Henderson, Landell Henderson, Ishaw Henderson, C. Hildreth, Mrs. C. Hildreth, Arthur Hind, D. H. Holmes, Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, Jr., Osborne Howes, J. R. Hoyle, Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. N. Huggins, F. H. Hurd, George B. Hurd, Mrs. Hurd.—I.—John Inglis.—J.—John Jackman, Miss Mary L. Jacobs, Max Jacoby, Mrs. Harold Jacoby, Mrs. Jacoby, P. James, Miss Edith Jannay, Miss F. Jenkins, Miss M. Jenkins, Mrs. Robert B. Johnson, R. McK. Jones, Mrs. R. McK. Jones, McK. Jones, Mrs. Louisa Jones, Miss Jones.—K.—M. T. Kearney, George Kemble, Miss Esther M. Kenny, Miss Lillian J. Kenny, Miss A. A. Knight.—L.—R. Laidlow, Mrs. Laidlow, Willie Laidlow, F. E. Lane, James Lister, Mrs. Lister, Charles Locke, Mrs. Locke, S. S. Long, Mrs. Long, Daniel Lord, Mrs. Lord, Miss Lord, L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Lorillard, Mr. Lorillard, D. P. Ludington, Mrs. Ludington.—M.—Eugene S. Macdonald, R. M. Macleod, T. E. MacMahon, Mrs. MacMahon, V. E. Macy, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Joseph Marbion, O. T. Mason, Mrs. Mason, W. J. Mason, John H. Maxon, Mrs. Maxon, Miss Maxon, Jay A. Mayer, Jr., J. B. Mayer, L. B. Mayer, Thomas McDougall, Jr., Taylor McDougall, Thomas McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, Miss M. McDougall, Miss P. McDougall, Miss M. B. McDougall, F. S. McIlhenny, H. D. McMaster, Mrs. E. A. Merritt, W. H. Miller, M. A. Mitaragga, Anson Mohr, Mrs. E. G. Moran, Mrs. H. F. Moulton, B. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Frank Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Walter Murphy, Miss Florence Murphy.—N.—E. Nelmes, Miss E. A. Newbury.—O.—Dr. J. P. Oliver, Mrs. Virginia Olmstead, M. Oppenheimer, Mrs. Oppenheimer, R. L. Overton, Mrs. Overton.—P.—Edward Paull, Sir Sultan Pauncefote, Miss E. D. Peddle, S. T. Peters, S. T. Peters, Jr., Mrs. Peters, Miss Peters, R. T. Pettebone, Mrs. Pettebone, Frank Philps, F. H. Phipps, J. C. Pierson, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Mabel Pierson, Joseph Plunkett, Miss Fannie Plunkett, James Brown Potter, Mrs. Potter, Miss A. N. Potter, C. O. Prescott.—R.—D. Rankin, F. Reinhart, Miss Annie E. Rice, C. E. Rickerson, Miss L. S. Riley, D. B. Rising, Mrs. Rising, A. L. Roberts, Miss Robertson, Mrs. H. Rosen, H. Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal, B. H. Rubie, Paul D. Rust, C. B. Rutherford.—S.—H. G. Sanford, C. F. Sayles, Mrs. Sayles, Miss May H. Sayles, F. C. S. Schiller, Mrs. Leopold Schlessinger, Mrs. Schlessinger, Miss Clara Schlessinger, Miss Eugene Schlesinger, Mr. Schlessinger, Miss Belle Schlessinger, Miss Mae Schlessinger, Miss Schofield, Mrs. M. Schwab, Miss L. E. Schwab, Louis Schwabacher, Mrs. Schwabacher, Miss Minnie Schwabacher, Miss J. Schwabacher, Edwin A. Seasongood, T. J. Shaw, Elliot F. Shepbard, A. J. Simpson, Miss J. T. Sims, W. E. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss H. Smith, E. D. Smith, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Marion Smith, Mrs. Smith, Isaac Somers, Mrs. Isaac Somers, Miss Kimy Somers, Miss Mignoly Somers, Maurice Somers, Miss Mary Sparks, Miss Ethel Sparks, Egbert Stan, Miss Steele, Louis Stern, Abe Stern, S. B. Stinson, Mrs. Stinson, Miss Helen Stinson, Miss Florence Stinson, S. Strauss, L. Strauss, Mrs. Strauss, Miss M. Strauss, M. Strauss, J. C. Stringer, M. H. Sullivan, D. F. Sullivan, M. H. Sullivan, Prof. F. C. De Sumichrast, Mrs. F. C. De Sumichrast, the Rev. F. O. Sutton.—T.—Mrs. Frederick B. Taylor, Miss Henrietta Taylor, D. R. Tennant, A. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. E. B. Tompkins, the Misses Tompkins, E. B. Tompkins, T. D. Tompkins, Jesse Tyson, and Mrs. Tyson.—U.—Francis Underhill.—V.—Mr. De Vinne, Mrs. De Vinne, —W.—Mrs. M. Wadsworth, Miss Warner, the Rev. F. H. Wall, Mrs. B. R. Warner, Phil Watson, G. J. Wetsiar, Morgan S. Williams, B. F. Williams, H. C. Williams, Daniel Williams, Miss Georgia Willis, E. R. Wood, Mrs. Leopold Wormser, Miss Carrie Wormser, James Wright, Russell M. Wright, Miss A. G. Wright, Thomas H. Wye.—Z.—Mrs. S. B. Zeigler.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Large Tract of Land at Throgg's Neck Sold—Details of Other Transactions by the Brokers.

Mr. S. B. Rogers has sold for Frank Herter, at about $20,000, the five-story brownstone flat 334 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, and for M. L. Rickerson, at $15,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 503 Manhattan Avenue, 15 by 80.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. have sold for the Benson estate to Edward Baer the property of the former at Throgg's Neck, adjoining Westchester Village, (now part of the Twenty-fourth Ward,) at $80,000. There are about 31 acres in the plot.

Mr. W. D. Rusher has sold for Hugo S. Mack to a Mr. Brooks for improvement the property at 823 and 825 Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold the country residence and grounds of A. S. Nichols at Arverne-by-the-Sea to Mrs. Stephen Valentine of Brooklyn.

To-day, on the grounds, beginning at 1 P. M. will be held a closing-out sale of 95 lots belonging to the Vyse estate, situated on the Southern Boulevard and Hoe, Vyse, Home, Freeman, and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets. Mr. James L. Wells will conduct the sale. The property may be reached by the Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard trolley lines from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, or by the Suburban Elevated Railroad.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of Pelham Avenue, three two-story frame dwellings, by Andrew Osterberg of Cambreling Avenue, near Pelham Avenue; cost, $3,600.

Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, southwest corner, two-story frame store and dwelling, by Joseph McQuade; cost, $2,400.

Nos. 43 to 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, one-story iron and terra cotta storage shed, by J. C. Watson Company; cost, $3,000.

No. 129 Willett Street, by estate of Waller Bowen, Jacob Cohen, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $3,000.

No. 356 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, by Michael Palerino, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and storage house; cost, $3,000.

Pelham Avenue, north side, 75 feet west of Emmet Avenue, by Edward M. Perley, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,300.

No. 21 East Seventeenth Street, by Marietta Stewart, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts; cost, $3,000.

No. 173 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, by Anna M. Jones, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $275.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. George E. Lovett has sold for D. S. Cassidy to William Morgan, at $7,500, the three-story brick flat 360 State Street, 24.11 by 45 by 100; for Hattie Dreyfus to Julia M. Negrete, at $7,250, the three-story brick flat 13 Park Place, 17.9 by 60 by 100; and, for John Simons to Marcus C. Stout, at $5,500, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 42 Douglass Street, 25 by 40 by 100.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold for Mrs. Fannie W. Oakey to Mrs. Annie E. Barnes, at $5,500, the three-story frame (brick-filled) dwelling 223 Halsey Street, 18.9 by 40 by 100.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold for Warren E. Smith to Claus Doscher, at $25,500, the four-story iron-front store and office building 103 Broadway, 25 by 65, running through to South Sixth Street; and for Marvelle W. Cooper to Edward Cluff, at $19,000, the four-story brown stone dwelling 105 Garfield Place, 23 by 55 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Bushwick Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Granite Street, two three-story frame flats, 25 by 63, $8,000; G. D. Meyran, owner.

East Thirty-ninth Street, 335½ feet south of Avenue D, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 36, $2,000; C. Desch, owner.

State Street, north side, 205¾ feet east of Nevins Street, six four-story brick flats, 19 by 65, $48,000; P. Lauson, owner.

Myrtle Avenue, south side, 67½ feet east of Stockholm Street, two-story frame dwelling, with store, 41 by 55, $2,500; F. C. Meyers, owner.

Market Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of A Street, two-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 40, $1,800; New-York Small Stock Company, owner.

Market Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of A Street, two-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 40, $1,800; A. Seyou, owner.

Scholes Street, south side, 125 feet west of Waterbury Street, two-story frame dwelling, with stable, 25 by 36, $1,000; Charles Gus, owner.

Rogers Avenue, east side, 75½ feet north of Avenue B, a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36, $1,700; Ellen Nolan, owner.

Market Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of B Street, two-story brick store, 20 by 58 5-6, $2,100; James Muller, owner.

Market Avenue, west side, 76¼ feet north of Flushing Avenue, two-story brick store, 25 by 40, $1,800; Charles Smith, owner.

Market Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of B Street, two-story brick store, 25 by 40, $1,800; T. B. Case, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 20.

OHIO'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Republicans Will Continue to Harp Upon Tariff Matters.

THE FORAKER-M'KINLEY COMBINATION

Democrats Are Hopeful and Will Make a Vigorous Campaign Upon State Issues—The Senatorship.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The short, sharp, and incisive contest to determine the extent of the probable Republican majority in Ohio under normal conditions has been opened by the party in power, and their opponents will formally accept the challenge at a meeting to be held in this city Sept. 28. The year is known in Republican annals as the fatal sixth. Every sixth year since 1869 the Democrats have elected Mr. Sherman's colleague, and superstition, ably aided by a thorough Democratic organization, has made the party in power a little nervous.

It is generally conceded that if James E. Campbell is elected Governor, or even if he succeeds in reducing the 137,000 majority of last year to a point below the normal, he will be a strong Administration candidate for the Presidential nomination. There are enthusiastic Democrats who believe that

Gen. Asa S. Bushnell.
The Republican Candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio.

the State and legislative tickets will be carried by the Democrats. Should the Republicans win, however, it will be by a greatly reduced majority.

The conditions last year were hardly normal, due to the long uncertainty as to tariff legislation. The rank and file of the Republican Party professed to believe that this defection was of a permanent nature, but the activity of the Democratic organization has neutralized this belief, and the Republicans are organizing in every precinct in the State, to prevent, if possible, the success of resurrected Democracy.

The officers to be elected this year are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, one Judge and a Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, and one member of the Board of Public Works. The Republican ticket is headed by Gen. Asa S. Bushnell of Springfield, and the Democratic by ex-Gov. James E. Campbell. Charles L. Kurtz, private secretary to Gov. J. B. Foraker when that gentleman was the Chief Executive, is Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee; and ex-Congressman Charles M. Anderson of Greenville, a Trustee of the National Military Home, in Dayton, and Judge Advocate General on Gov. Hoadley's staff, is Chairman of the Democratic Committee. Both are shrewd organizers, but Mr. Kurtz has the advantage of a more active experience. He has been, since the advent of Gov. Foraker, the recognized head of what is known in history as the Foraker faction.

In spite of the recent emphatic denial of Gov. Foraker, most Republicans are inclined to the belief that the work of the delegates at Zanesville was accomplished as the result of a deep-laid ante-convention scheme. There were several avowed candidates for the nomination for Governor. The one who was successful insisted that he was in no sense a candidate, but he was nominated on the sixth ballot by an overwhelming vote, after the delegates pledged to local favorites had labored hard to win. Immediately after the convention, there was a great deal of unkind criticism of the alleged underhand methods of the Bushnell delegation.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Brice will receive the Democratic vote for re-election, and the Republicans in State and County Conventions have indorsed ex-Gov. Foraker. Gov. McKinley referred with some feeling to this unusual method of choosing a Senator, in his Springfield speech, and he elaborated his views to the great delight of enthusiastic thousands. It was the first time he had publicly declared himself in favor of Foraker for Senator, and the latter followed in an enthusiastic speech, indorsing Gov. McKinley as Ohio's candidate for the Presidency. The feud of years was obliterated by honeyed words in the grove at Springfield.

The Republicans claim, with evident sincerity, that as all the factions have indorsed McKinley for President and Foraker

James E. Campbell.
Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

for Senator, there is nothing to fight about. The ambitions of McKinley and Foraker will operate to keep these two from swallowing each other, for each must be dependent upon the other.

It must be admitted that the Republicans have not been in as good trim for a hard fight for years, and the only condition which they profess to fear is overconfidence. They will insist upon the belief that the campaign ought to be fought on National issues with the tariff paramount. Each of the speakers at the Springfield opening characterized the tariff as the only living question. Each insisted that the money question will adjust itself before the advent of a new Congress.

Many Democrats have criticised the promise of the Republicans to disturb industrial conditions by an attempted readjustment of the tariff, but it is hardly probable that the criticism will in any measure affect the result at the polls.

The two great parties in Ohio are practically together on the money question. Both stand for what is generally called sound money. The Democrats, led by Mr. Brice, achieved a most pronounced victory over free silver at the State Convention. The advocates of the white metal were aggressive, and the remarks of the chosen leaders were tinctured with bitterness, but the vote to substitute a free-silver plank was only 270 in a convention of 808 delegates. There was no public discussion of money at the Republican Convention, the Resolutions Committee having disposed of the question by unanimous vote, and its report being accepted by the convention without dissent. The Democrats claim that the tariff question was settled when the Wilson bill was passed, and they have declared their purpose to make the campaign on State issues. They will urge Republican extravagance and the unwisdom of Gov. McKinley's most important appointments. There have been several scandals in the various public institutions, and there have been alleged irregularities in the conduct of the public business. These matters will be brought to the attention of voters.

The Democrats have gotten together since the State Convention, and they are now working with a will for success. Col. W. A. Taylor, who was, next to Allen W. Thurman, the most valuable exponent of free silver, will have charge of the press bureau, and Mr. Thurman himself is doing all in his power to insure the success of the ticket.

There have been all sorts of rumors about Mr. Brice. A leading Democratic paper proclaimed in scare headlines a few days ago that the Senator had agreed to contribute $200,000 to the campaign fund. It was said further that Paul J. Sorg, the millionaire Congressman, would contribute a similar amount. The Republicans sneeringly refer to Mr. Campbell as Brice's hired man, insisting that Mr. Campbell only consented to head the ticket as the most popular Democrat in Ohio after a promise from Mr. Brice to reimburse him in an amount equal to his probable earnings from his law practice.

It was at first feared that Hamilton County would repudiate Mr. Campbell, because of the fact that when Governor he called the Legislature together in extraordinaray session to get rid of an obnoxious board in Cincinnati, but the leaders of the Hamilton County Democracy asked for the nomination of Mr. Campbell, and promised to put forth their best efforts in his behalf.

A large section of the Republican Party in Hamilton County is just now engaged in the unhealthy task of attempting to repudiate George B. Cox, the recognized head of what is known as the machine. This protest against methods which have prevailed for many years is voiced by The Tribune, a three-year-old candidate for public favor. This lively sheet has been insisting with much vigor that unless the Republicans nominate "good men" for the Legislature it will use its powers to accomplish the defeat of the Cox candidates. This situation of affairs in the most important county in the State has given the Republicans food for thought, and the Democrats will not be slow to take advantage of any disaffection which may exist. They have already announced that they will nominate the best men in the party for the General Assembly.

It is thought that the candidacy of John B. Peaslee for Lieutenant Governor will materially aid the Democrats in their effort to reduce the normal Republican majority of the county. Mr. Peaslee was elected County Clerk after one of the most unique campaigns ever recorded. He had been Superintendent of the Schools, and he took advantage of his acquaintance with the mothers to enlist them in his cause. He also made a house-to-house canvass, handing out his cards, and when the vote was counted Mr. Peaslee was found to be elected by a very comfortable majority.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, Mr. Peaslee, and ex-Congressman Outhwaite of this city are among the speakers who will be present at the opening of the Democratic campaign in this city on Sept. 28. Democrats will make an effort to eclipse the Republican opening at Springfield, and they will be materially aided by the population of a large city. It is pleasant to record that both sides have agreed that the campaign is to be devoid of personalities. The gentlemen who head the respective tickets are men of the highest character. Mr. Campbell is better known abroad than Gen. Bushnell, who is a woolen manufacturer. Mr. Campbell is an entertaining stump speaker, while Gen. Bushnell calls himself a plain business man and confesses to a lack of oratorical power.

The next great mass meeting under the auspices of the Republican committee will be held in Medina, on the Western Reserve, Sept. 21. George K. Nash of Columbus, James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, and Gen. Bushnell will speak. Messrs. Nash and Hoyt were candidates for the nomination secured by Gen. Bushnell, and the meeting will be another love feast.

POLICEMAN NO. 2,752 EXONERATED

Magistrate Cornell Does Not Believe He Is a Clubber.

When Thomas Cooper and his wife, Mary, colored, living at 495 Seventh Avenue, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell Thursday, on the charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Policeman Rohrs, Cooper presented a much battered appearance, which he said was due to a clubbing which he received from Policeman No. 2,752.

Magistrate Cornell continued the case to yesterday in order that an investigation could be made, and promised that strict justice should be meted out. When the case was again called, Policeman No. 2,752 was present and proved to be John W. Pinkey of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Pinkey is six feet three inches in height, and weighs 250 pounds. Cooper is about five feet three inches in height, and weighs about 120 pounds. Policeman Pinkey swore that he had been guilty of no clubbing. He said he heard Rohrs blow his whistle, and hastened to his assistance. When he arrived he found Cooper bleeding from a wound in the head, which he was told had been caused by Cooper's being hit with a stone thrown in a fight that occurred previous to the arrest.

"I am so big," said Pinkey, "and Cooper is so little, that if I had clubbed him, I would have crushed his skull in. I am in great trouble, Your Honor, as the Police Commissioners have read of the charges in the newspapers, and have summoned me to appear before them. I swear I did no clubbing."

Policeman Rohrs, who made the arrest, corroborated Pinkey's statement, as did also Policeman John R. Conyas, who also had answered Rohrs's whistle.

John R. Konva and Francis Schiffmeyer of 468 Seventh Avenue swore that they had witnessed the whole affair, and declared that Cooper resisted Rohrs, and that there was no clubbing.

Thomas McKenna of 352 Eighth Avenue, reiterated his testimony of Thursday, and swore that he saw Pinkey club Cooper unmercifully without any provocation.

In his own behalf, Cooper swore that he and his wife had stopped to look at a fight and had become engaged in a quarrel themselves. "I admit we were disorderly," said he, "and when Rohrs came up I was willing to be arrested. Rohrs seemed scared at the size of the crowd, and without any words on my part, struck me in the back with his club, saying: 'I'll kill you if you don't come.' I grabbed hold of his club and said: 'I'll go along with you; don't hit me,' when Pinkey struck me a terrible blow on the head, knocking me senseless."

Magistrate Cornell said: "I believe that these officers are telling me the truth. I find you, Cooper, and your wife, guilty of disorderly conduct and fine you $3 each."

ACTORS WITNESS "THE CAPITOL"

A Professional Matinee of Thomas's Latest Play Given at the Standard.

The heat of yesterday did not prevent the actors of the city from accepting Manager Hill's invitation to attend a special performance of Augustus Thomas's latest play, "The Capitol," and the professional matinée at the Standard attracted an audience which filled the theatre and overflowed into the lobbies. Every company now playing in New-York was well represented in the audience.

Among the best known of the players in attendance were Francis Wilson, E. H. Sothern, Nat C. Goodwin, Annie Russell, Della Fox, Jefferson De Angelis, Robert Hilliard, William Pruette, Richard Carroll, and Lizzie McNichol of the "Rob Roy" company; F. D. Bunce of the Lyceum Theatre, Alice Fisher Harcourt and Agnes Booth of "The Sporting Duchess" company, and Isabelle Evesson and Charles N. Schroeder of the Madison Square Garden.

The matinée was, like other professional matinées, a very enthusiastic one. Every actor, as he made his entrance, was greeted with a round of welcoming applause, and every good point made in the play was similarly treated. The players in the audience seemed never to tire of applauding. Frazer Coulter and Mary Shaw were particularly applauded, but every member of the cast received his or her share. The matinée, the first of the season, was a grand success, and Manager Hill enjoyed it better than anybody else. At the close of the third act loud calls for Hill and Thomas brought both these gentlemen before the curtain, and Mr. Thomas made a very interesting little address.

W. F. Carleton Dies in the West.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Dispatches received by the family of William F. Carleton of the firm of Carleton & Kissam, Boston and New-York, announce Mr. Carleton's death at the Hot Springs Hotel, Yellowstone Park.

Mr. Carleton was the pioneer in the street-car advertising business, which he carried on for twenty years. At the time he embarked in the advertising field he was in the employ of the Second Avenue Railway Company of New-York. He built up an immense business, gradually obtaining control of the advertising in all the largest street-car lines in the country.

His list embraced the great cable and elevated systems of New-York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and San Francisco, with that of the West End, in Boston, and smaller lines in suburban towns. He was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1847.

SUGAR DIRECT FROM HONOLULU

New-York Diverting Trade from San Francisco and Many Vessels Leaving There in Ballast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A report received at the Department of State from Consul General Ellis Mills, stationed at Honolulu, on the diversion of trade from San Francisco to New-York, states that during the six months which ended June 30, 1894, the total exports from Honolulu to the United States were invoiced at $5,001,538. For the corresponding period of this year merchandise valued at $4,949,916 was shipped, a decrease of $51,622. Until this year all the goods invoiced at Honolulu were consigned to San Francisco. During the six months which ended June 30, 1895, out of $4,949,916 worth of goods exported, $1,132,341 worth of sugar went to New-York by the way of Cape Horn, leaving the exports for the six months given to San Francisco, $3,817,574, as against $5,001,538 for the corresponding period of 1894.

The shipments to New-York were all sugars consigned to the sugar-refining companies of New-York. The vessels carrying this sugar were all of large tonnage and carried good cargoes. In consequence of the diversion of this trade to New-York the number of American vessels leaving San Francisco in ballast shows a large increase over the corresponding period of 1894.

During the first six months of 1894 but eight vessels cleared from Honolulu in ballast, while for the first six months of 1895 twenty-two vessels were unable to obtain cargoes. The vessels leaving in ballast came mostly from Puget Sound with lumber, and from Newcastle, N. S. W., with coal. Heretofore, these vessels have relied upon sugar for a return cargo to San Francisco. Even in some cases where cargo was obtained they had to wait so long and leave with such a short cargo that the voyage was practically profitless.

Mr. Mills says he has been informed by some of the masters of the Newcastle vessels that they have decided to discontinue calling at Honolulu, as it is a profitless undertaking to carry coal there and leave for the Pacific coast with emtpy ships.

AWARD FOR WINTER HELMETS

POLICE BOARD GIVES THE CONTRACT TO MAKER SPELLMAN.

Not, However, Until After Much Discussion and Some Criticism for Col. Grant's First Action.

There was a long discussion at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday regarding the award of a contract for Winter helmets. It was finally awarded to Spellman. The price of the helmet is to be $1.75.

The contract was awarded some time ago to Spellman by Commissioner Grant, in his capacity of Chairman of Repairs and Supplies. The other Commissioners nullified the action because they had not been consulted. Commissioner Grant said that he spoke to his colleagues on the subject. New bids were then called for.

The bids considered yesterday were submitted by Lester of Broadway and Fourth Street, Wechsler, Laufer & Co.; Simis, Knox, Henry V. Allien & Co., and S. A. French. Spellman refused to submit a new sample or bid, maintaining that the contract had already been properly awarded to him. The Commissioners decided the only fair manner in which to treat the matter was to allow the sample and bid upon which Commissioner Grant gave the contract to Spellman to stand in competition with the others.

The bids of Allien & Co., Lester, and Wechsler, Laufer & Co. were thrown out because the samples submitted were not of proper shape and quality. The other bids stood: Simis, $1.63; French, $1.60; Knox, $1.75; Spellman, $1.75.

That submitted by Knox was a felt helmet. The others were cork, covered with uniform cloth. The question was raised as to which helmet was the best. The opinion of the Commissioners was that the Knox hat would not stand a brickbat as well as the others, and that it would lose color in a short time.

President Roosevelt said that he had one personal interest in the matter of awarding the contract, and that was his friendship for Mr. Knox. If nothing had occurred in the past, he said he might be in favor of giving him the contract. "But," he added, "since the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies has, through some misapprehension, awarded the contract to Spellman, I would not like to change any action thus taken by him without very excellent reasons."

Mr. Roosevelt said that he did not think Col. Grant had the right to make the first contract. The Commissioner repeated that he was of the opinion he had spoken to his colleagues.

Commissioner Grant also remarked that if the contract was awarded to any other bidder but Spellman the latter would hold him personally responsible for the contract.

"The board should not be ready, then," said the President, "to have the responsibility placed upon Commissioner Grant. Hereafter, however, I hope that such matters shall be brought before the full board."

"Do I understand," inquired Col. Grant "that every matter of repairs or small purchases shall be brought before the board?"

President Roosevelt—I would suggest that matters representing an expenditure of a couple of hundred dollars be submitted. I offer this merely as a suggestion.

Further on in the discussion President Roosevelt remarked that he had never heard of Spellman until his name was made public by the contract awarded by Col. Grant.

"If you had been here for the past five years," said Commissioner Parker, "you would have heard of his name and the scandal connected with it and the department."

Commissioner Grant smiled as he remarked: "I don't think Spellman has paid any one this year. If he has, I am certain I am not in receipt of it."

The other members of the board smiled with Commissioner Grant, and the examination of the helmets went on. Mr. Andrews moved that under the circumstances the award of Col. Grant to Spellman should be approved by the board and the contract given to him.

Commissioner Parker said he did not feel exactly justified in putting in the hands of the chiefs of the department a helmet not a whit lower in price because Commissioner Grant assumed that Spellman might hold him personally responsible.

Commissioner Andrews's motion to adopt the Spellman hat was then voted on. President Roosevelt, Commissioner Grant, and Commissioner Andrews voted aye. Commissioner Parker voted against them.

CAME BY A ROUNDABOUT WAY

But Dr. Senner Sees No Reason to Suppose Immigrants Evaded the Law.

Concerning the arrival of immigrants who reached New-York yesterday on board the Norwich Line steamboat City of Lawrence, Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, said there was nothing unusual in the case and no reason for any one to suppose that undesirable persons are reaching this country by evading the immigration laws.

The immigrants brought by the Lawrence were landed at Quebec by a Beaver Line steamship. They went by rail to Norwich, and embarked there for New-York. That roundabout way of getting here excited suspicion, and it was supposed that the foreigners had taken it to avoid the stringent rules in force at the landing bureau here.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Dr. Senner yesterday said that not only were Quebec and Halifax guarded by a United States Commissioner of Immigration vested with full authority, but the Canadian border was also watched. Immigrants arriving by way of Canada, destined for the United States, were subjected, Dr. Senner said, to the same inquiry and examination practiced with the new arrivals here. Dr. Senner had no reason for supposing that the batch arriving yesterday was not duly passed by the United States immigration officials on duty in Canada. Before the service had been established there, Dr. Senner said, there had been noted a big increase in steerage traffic to Quebec. But since its establishment two years ago it had dwindled almost to the vanishing point.

Iron Workers' Wages Advanced.

BIRDSBOROUGH, Penn., Sept. 20.—The 200 employes of the blast furnaces of the E. & G. Brooks Iron Company have had their wages advanced, taking effect Sept. 15. The increase is 10 cents a day to some of the hands and 5 cents a day for others.

The increase was voluntary on the part of the company.

CONFESSES TO MANY ROBBERIES

George Ennis One of a Gang That Plundered Houses Along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—George Ennis, the self-confessed leader of a gang of burglars who have operated extensively in Arlington, Kearny, Passaic, Paterson, Rutherford, and other places on the lines of the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads as far as Port Jervis and Middletown, is in the custody of the police of this city. The prisoner is twenty-two years old, and, according to the police, has been a thief since he was twelve years old, when he escaped from the Hudson County Almshouse.

Ennis and James Freenill, twenty years old, were arrested in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards, near Snake Hill, last night. The prisoners fought fiercely, and had to be clubbed into submission.

Ennis made a full confession to Chief Murphy. He admitted that his gang had committed a number of robberies in the places named. They robbed two houses in Rutherford July 4, he said. A policeman lived in one of the houses, and the gang stole his revolver, club, and uniform. A jewelry store in Passaic was robbed early in August, and soon afterward Theodore Holmes's residence, on Midland Avenue, Arlington, was ransacked and a gun, sealskin sacque and some silverware were taken.

Ennis said: "We sold most of the stuff as soon as we could. We never committed a robbery in Jersey City, for we did not want to be on bad terms with the police. Before we robbed a house one of us would beg food, so as to locate the doors and windows."

The police found at the rendezvous of the gang a quantity of stolen property, some of which has been identified by residents of Arlington and Rutherford.

Ennis says that in one of the houses robbed in Rutherford they found a number of ten and twenty-five cent fractional notes, which were given to "Steve" Brodie.

Ennis was suspected of having been implicated in the assault on Miss May Barrowcliff, two years ago, and was arrested, but the police could secure no evidence against him, and he was released.

CHINESE FOR THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Those Who Were Admitted Were Properly Accredited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With reference to dispatches from San Francisco in relation to Chinese admitted as participants in the Atlanta Exposition, it is stated that the Treasury Department, on being advised that 200 or more Chinese were en route to Ogdensburg, via Canada, to attend the Atlanta Exposition, notified the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg to closely examine each applicant, and to reject all who were unable to show conclusively that they were bona fide employes of the person holding the concession for the Chinese exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

Acting under these instructions, a strict investigation was made by the Collector, who reported that satisfactory evidence was shown by each of the Chinese in question of a right under joint resolution of Congress to enter this country to attend the exposition. The Collector further stated that each of the Chinese presented a certificate, issued by the United States Consul at Hongkong, which fully describes the applicant, and that in every instance the holder of the certificate corresponded with the description.

Subsequent to the action above referred to, and upon receipt by the department of information from an officer stationed in the State of Washington, the Collector at Ogdensburg was instructed by wire to admit no more Chinese, pending an investigation.

A thorough inquiry is now being made by an officer of the department, especially designated for the purpose, with a view to ascertain whether the privileges accorded by the joint resolution have been abused, and upon receipt of the report of the officer, if it is found that the facts justify it, the offenders will be arrested and vigorously prosecuted. No instructions to conduct an investigation of this subject have been sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, as the matter is not within his jurisdiction.

A Mexican War Veteran Dies.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Reuben Sugden of the National Soldiers' Home at Washington, died yesterday at the home of his nephew, Benjamin Sugden, North Hoosick. The deceased was a veteran of the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. He served twenty-seven years in the United States Army.

When the City of Mexico was evacuated Mr. Sugden was the last American soldier to leave the city. He witnessed the lowering of the American flag and the running up of the Mexican colors.

GERMAN CARP CAUGHT BY THOUSANDS

The Passaic at Paterson So Low that the Fish Are Taken from the Mud.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Since the water in the Passaic River fell to what is about the lowest point ever known, the residents of North Paterson and also of this city, have been feeding on fish. About all that is needed to be done is to wait until water is drawn from the river by one of the mills and then to pick the fish from the mud. Thousands of fish have been caught in this way. Crabbing nets are useful, as the water is so low that the carp can be lifted out easily before they can get away.

When the water was shut off for a time to-day from the flour mills of Alyea Brothers, the mill trunk was found to contain several hundred carp which had run in there because the water was deeper and better than in the lake. The river and the lake are in a filthy condition.

The game authorities are keeping a sharp watch that no other fish are taken. When it is possible to do so, the other kinds are led to points where the water is deep. The carp are not being protected by the game authorities, because they eat all other fish that are smaller and also kill many fish larger than themselves.

BERING SEA PATROL OFF DUTY

The Catch of Seals This Year Smaller than in Any Previous One.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—This season's Bering Sea patrol fleet, consisting of seven revenue cutters, is expected to reach San Francisco in a few days from service in Alaskan waters. Capt. Hooper, the Admiral of this little squadron, it is believed, must have sailed from Sitka about the middle of August, or shortly after the poaching season closed.

Reports received from the fleet indicate that the catch this season illegally and otherwise was the smallest in the history of fur sealing, and the fact that there have been but two seizures the entire season shows that the British sealers have about abandoned hope of carrying on a profitable business under the present strict espionage kept on them by the American patrol ships.

The entire squadron will probably require extensive repairs after its long voyage to the North, and most of the cutters will be placed out of commission pending an overhauling.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. 2ms, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5AM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | †Fulda.....Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
NOORDLAND....Oct 2 | FRIESLAND....Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 8 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets at low rates from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 9 AM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pelrot, Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, Sept. 21.
For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.
CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 23
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 25
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 27
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., Pier 35 N.R. | P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. | J. F. Beckwith, G. P. & P.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.
RAMBDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding hou